The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870. NUMBER 328.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—FOR CALIFORNIA—GOOD BUSINESS [illegible]

WANTED—THIS DAY, 20 RAILROAD LABORERS [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN, WITH $50 [illegible]

WANTED—FOR DULUTH, MINN., 25 MORE [illegible]

WANTED—THIS MORNING—A BOY TO RUN A [illegible]

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PAWNBROKER [illegible]

WANTED—BOY, ONE OF RESPECTABILITY [illegible]

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE MAN TO FILL [illegible]

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO WILL WORK FOR [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TEND THE SAMPLE [illegible]

WANTED—BOY WHO CAN MAKE CHANGE [illegible]

Trades.

WANTED—MUSIC COMPOSITORS, TO WHOM [illegible] Address J. E. CLARK [illegible], Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE SMITH AND TWO [illegible]

WANTED—TAILOR—A GOOD COAT MAKER AT [illegible] West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL SOAP MAKER [illegible]

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER. A [illegible] Apply to D. ANGELL, Jr. [illegible] DWIGHT & CO., 92 Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BOOT MAKERS [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—LADIES TO TAKE ORDERS FOR [illegible] J. E. COY, 136 Washington [illegible]

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS AT [illegible]

WANTED—AT 71 PINE-ST., A LAUNDRY GIRL.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS IRONER TO TAKE [illegible]

WANTED—AT THE LADIES' HELP EX[illegible]

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR [illegible]

WANTED—AT 71 CENTRE-AV., COTTAGE [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN, SWEDE, [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO COOK, [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL TO DO [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO COOKING [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL—A GERMAN [illegible]

WANTED—FOUR GIRLS TO GO TO ARKANSAS [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL [illegible]

WANTED—A COOK AT RACINE COLLEGE [illegible]

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 152 MADISON [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL MUST UNDERSTAND [illegible]

WANTED—IN A LAUNDRY, A GOOD GIRL TO [illegible]

WANTED—4 GIRLS FOR DINING-ROOM WORK [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO [illegible]

WANTED—AT 71 THIRD-AV.—A GOOD GIRL TO [illegible]

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TAILORESS, TO [illegible]

WANTED—A SEWING GIRL. MUST FURNISH [illegible]

WANTED—TWO GOOD OPERATORS ON [illegible]

WANTED—FOUR YOUNG LADIES TO GIVE IN[illegible]

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK ON [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, IN A GOOD [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN THE [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, IN AN ES[illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE [illegible] J. HENDERSON & CO., 124 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD STYLISH [illegible] Address O. ARNOLD, Box 846 P. O.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—25 BY 80 FEET ON [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LOTS ON THE [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM OF [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD CITY PROP[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE PAT[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHAN[illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JOLIET CUT-OFF GRAVEL [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE CANAL BOAT JACK [illegible]

FOR SALE—BUILDING TUBS, CISTERNS [illegible]

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE, AND KIND [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO STORE WINDOWS AND [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER & WILSON SEWING [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A VERY RESPECTABLE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN, WIFE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLLEGE [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PAWN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO GROCERY [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG [illegible]

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY [illegible]

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR TAKING [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK OR [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG [illegible]

Seamstresses, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN [illegible]

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HIGHLY [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE NEW [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE LIFE OF [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—GEO. E. WA[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "TEN YEARS [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CLARK'S [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL [illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—DESIRABLE [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFAC[illegible]

A SASH AND DOOR FACTORY [illegible]

A BOOK AND CIGAR STORE [illegible]

A GOOD CHANCE TO INVEST [illegible]

A COMPETENT MAN CAN PURCHASE [illegible]

BOARDING HOUSE, GOOD-PAYING [illegible]

BOARDING HOUSE OF 15 ROOMS [illegible]

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE [illegible]

LAGER BEER AND BILLIARD SALOON [illegible]

SPICE AND CHOCOLATE MANUFAC[illegible]

STOCK OF HARDWARE AND TIN [illegible]

TO SELL, RENT, OR TRADE [illegible]

WASHINGTON MARKET, CORNER [illegible]

$275 [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD NICE [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT 25 WEST [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD DRIVING [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OR STOLEN—FROM THE [illegible]

LOST—ON SUNDAY, THE 22D [illegible]

FOUND—POCKET-BOOK CONT[illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Lengthy Debate on the Cuban Question in the House.

Passage of the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The Fifteenth Amendment Bill Reported from the Conference Committee.

The House Currency Bill to be Reported Next Week.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The debate in the House on the Cuban question had no practical bearing and did not seem to promise any very important results, though it was earnest, and even somewhat excited. Messrs. Voorhees, Banks, Logan, Sargent, Garfield, Dawes, Conner, Munger, Wilkinson, Myers, Cox, and Willard took part in it, and the discussion occupied about an hour. Speaking generally, the Democrats seemed more anxious to find fault with the administration than to do anything for Cuban independence. Mr. Dawes censured the Navy Department for not making proper use of its force down there, but said little on the main question, while Mr. Sargent, also avoiding the main question, censured Mr. Dawes' committee for its war on the Navy Department. Mr. Garfield threw some needed light on the career and standing of Consul Phillips, which took the House by surprise. Mr. Logan made a strong Cuban speech, while Messrs. Banks, Myers, Willard, and Wilkinson told how ready the Foreign Affairs Committee was to bring in and push the Neutrality bill whenever it got a chance. Mr. Voorhees spoke of Mr. Fish as "The Dead Man in the State Department." [illegible] defense of the Administration Cuban policy, [illegible] than what was said. The fact seems to be that everybody conceded that there is no longer much of a rebellion in Cuba, and therefore it was not worth while to waste time in support of the President's position.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT BILL.

The bill enforcing the constitutional amendments, and giving civil rights to the Chinese, came out of Conference Committee this afternoon, agreed to by Stewart and Edmunds, of the Senate, and Bingham and Davis, of the House. It is, in all respects but two, essentially as passed by the Senate last Friday night. One change in the thirteenth section limits the authority given the President to use troops in enforcing the provisions of the bill to cases in which support is called for by the judiciary. Another change is in the last section, and excludes members of Congress and members of State Legislatures from the privilege of seeking relief when kept from office by writs of *quo warranto*. All the other changes were of a verbal or unimportant character. The Democratic Senators, not satisfied with their all-night talk of last week, pitched into the measure as soon as it was presented, and occupied another hour in discussion. The bill finally went over till to-morrow, in order that Mr. Bayard, who was absent last week, may have an opportunity to make a set speech.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Banking and Currency Committee has instructed Mr. Garfield to report his ninety-five million bill at the first opportunity. He will try to have it set for consideration at the end of the morning hour, next week, Tuesday, and urge the great importance of immediate action. He hopes to induce members to take it up either that day or Wednesday, and vote. Several elaborate speeches have, however, been prepared, and, unless great pressure to despatch business cuts off debate, the chances are that it will go over several days. Mr. Garfield will present some figures showing the advantage of the bill to the West, and that it will furnish more currency to about twenty-five States.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads, to-day, agreed to report in favor of the thirty-second parallel, or trans-continental road. The line is substantially known as the Memphis & El Paso, though it is not at the control of Fremont. The bill is framed upon the Union Pacific Railroad law, without sections giving bonds. The land grant is twenty sections to the mile through States, and forty sections to the mile through Territories. The committee cannot bring the measure in for some time. The line it proposes forms a junction, at El Paso, with the line proposed in the Southern Pacific bill reported the other day in the Senate.

INDIAN VISITORS.

Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, and other Chiefs of the friendly Sioux Indians, reached here this morning. Red Cloud and his associates, of the hostile Sioux, are expected to leave Omaha to-morrow and arrive here the last of the week. The Indian Bureau is reasonably confident of being able to show Red Cloud that it will not be for his advantage to continue his hostile attitude, and thinks an Indian war with these tribes may be averted if his standing is as strong as is generally believed.

SAN DOMINGO.

The San Domingo question still greatly engages the attention of the President, and he has said to several Senators lately that he is still hopeful of its ratification. New articles, extending the time to the 1st of July, and making further provision for the debt of the island, will shortly be submitted, and the President will probably accompany them with a message setting forth his views and policy of annexation.

REMUNERATION CLAIMED.

A committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, of three Senators and five Representatives, arrived here to-day to urge Congress to reimburse the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, and a number of leading river men, for money paid the Baltimore & Ohio Road to induce it to increase the channel spans of the Bellaire and Parkersburg bridge 300 feet. The amount paid was $35,000 in each case. The delegation also asks that, in consideration of the great losses by accidents to river craft at these bridges, Congress will direct a change in the channel spans to four hundred feet.

LOUISVILLE CANAL.

The debate which continued and was finished in the Senate to-day upon the Louisville Canal, was, on the whole, favorable to the measure. The opposition throughout was directed more particularly to the idea of acting upon this measure separated from the River and Harbor bills. The sentiment in favor of finishing the canal was quite general.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILLS.

The House Committee on Commerce agreed to-day to report their River and Harbor bill, and in it the Louisville Canal received $350,000. The whole amount appropriated is $3,500,000.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee, at their session this morning, did nothing of consequence, but are holding a special session this evening on the Funding bill.

[To the Associated Press.]

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroad has authorized the Chairman to report the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad bill. It provides for connection with other roads, placing all on an equal footing, and requiring uniform charges for freight and passengers, making them all practically one road.

UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League meets here next Tuesday.

WAR MATERIAL FOR RED RIVER.

Secretary Fish has consented to a removal of arms and munitions belonging to the Canadian Government from Aberdeen [illegible] up the Red River, whenever the Canadian Government desires it.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated Gilman Marston Governor of Idaho; Chas. C. Crowe, of Alabama, Secretary of Utah; James B. McKean, of New York, Chief Justice of Utah.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized an addition of $1,000,000 in gold to the bullion fund of the branch mint at San Francisco, during the annual settlement, to take place in June.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee had a delegation of telegraphic cable men before them to-day, among them Cyrus Field, Barney, and Hubbard, each of whom has a scheme for an ocean telegraph, and wants franchises of some sort from the government.

GOLD SPECULATION.

The Banking and Currency Committee at their meeting to-day discussed the resolution submitted with their report on the Gold Panic Investigation, to prohibit bankers certifying checks unless the amount covered by certificates is deposited with them. The committee propose to put this in the form of a bill, and report it to the House. It is thought that a law of this kind would help break up much of the speculation in gold carried on in Wall street.

THEATRICAL TAX.

A delegation of theatrical managers had a hearing to-day before the Ways and Means Committee, urging a repeal of the tax on gross receipts of theatres. The committee are disposed to accede to their request.

JORDAN.

General Jordan dined this evening with the Committee on Foreign Affairs, at the house of Representative Swan, a member of the committee.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

SENATE.

DOMINICAN MEMORIAL.

A memorial from citizens of the Dominican Republic against annexation was objected to and not received.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Finance Committee, reported a joint resolution [illegible]

THE OSAGE LANDS.

Mr. HARLAN [illegible]

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

[illegible]

Mr. STEWART [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ABOLISH TAX ON TEA.

Mr. HALL introduced a bill for the reduction of internal taxes. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

TAX ON CHINAMEN.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Territories, asked leave to report a bill disapproving certain acts of the Idaho Legislature, including an act imposing a special mining tax on Chinese and Mongolians.

Mr. JOHNSON objected.

BILL RELATIVE TO DESERTERS.

Mr. STOUGHTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill removing the charge of desertion from soldiers who served out their terms of enlistment and were honorably discharged. Passed.

THE COMMERCE BILL.

The bill to revive American navigation and commercial interests was discussed at length. Several amendments were offered, and the previous question seconded, when the vote on ordering the main question was taken, resulting—yeas, 95; nays, 97.

The morning hour expiring, the bill went over till to-morrow.

ELECTION CASES.

The House, by a vote of 90 to 87, refused to consider the South Carolina contested election case of Wallace against Simpson.

The Committee on Elections reported, in the Virginia contested case, that McKenzie, the sitting member, was entitled to the seat.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered in committee.

Mr. VOORHEES moved to omit Santiago de Cuba from the list of consulates, and had read a statement of the late Consul Phillips. He implored members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs who had access to the [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. LOGAN said he had for a long time that the American Government was not doing its duty, and that [illegible]

Mr. BANKS expected that the report would be made and acted on within a week or ten days.

Mr. LOGAN said the whole country demanded action on Cuban affairs. Outrages had been perpetrated in Cuba until the blood of American citizens cried out from the ground. The government should show at least that it had some sympathy with the struggling people of that island.

Mr. SARGENT attributed the inaction of our government to the refusal of Congress to put the navy on an efficient footing to vindicate the honor of our flag.

Mr. GARFIELD ridiculed the statement of Mr. Phillips, and represented him as undeserving of credit, having despoiled his predecessor in office, General Steedman, who died there, and evaded giving his widow and family an account of the circumstances of his death, or making a restoration of the money and effects he had taken possession of.

Mr. LOGAN knew nothing about Mr. Phillips. One thing, however, was true, that American citizens had been shot [illegible] and that American citizens were not safe there under the American flag. No government ever yet sat so quiet as the present administration while the struggle was going on between oppression and liberty. As to the inefficiency of the navy, if the United States had not permitted naval vessels to be supplied to Spain, there could not now be so strong a Spanish fleet in Cuban waters.

Mr. DAWES contended that the navy had power enough to defend our flag in Cuban waters, and repelled the imputation that it was because Congress did not clothe it with power enough that it had not performed its duty.

Mr. MUNGER favored the recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba as all that was necessary to protect Americans there.

Mr. BANKS repeated that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would report at the earliest moment, and he did not doubt that the House would find the committee determined to maintain the honor of the country.

Mr. MYERS, another member of the committee, stated that the committee had done its whole duty, and it was under its advice that naval vessels had been sent to Havana and Santiago. If more vessels were not sent it was because there were but forty seagoing vessels to patrol the seas, and the difficulty to get them back from other seas.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. WILKINSON, GARFIELD, VOORHEES, WILLARD and others, when the debate was closed, and Mr. Voorhees' amendment was rejected.

Several other amendments of no public importance were discussed. During the discussion a heavy hailstorm passed over the capital, causing a great noise on the glass roof, an interruption in the proceedings.

The committee rose, and the bill was reported to the House and passed.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House again went into committee on the Post Office Appropriation bill, which appropriates $25,110,000 from the Post Office revenue, and $[illegible] from the Treasury. After discussion of the letter carrier system, some members advocating an increase of the pay to $1,200, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARD FROM DR. HAMMOND.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Dr. N. A. Hammond has written a card to the *Tribune* denying that he received $15,000 for examining the murderer McFarland, and testifying to his insanity, but admitting that he did receive a large fee for his professional services. He justifies his conduct by saying it is customary, both in England and America, and says that the prisoner's counsel wanted him to make his charge. However, he thinks McFarland ought to be confined in prison or a lunatic asylum, and makes no secret of his opinion that he might have been hung on the ground that he was not so insane as not to be responsible.

SEARCH FOR THE STEAMER UPTON.

Two steamers have been sent up Long Island Sound to look for the Cuban steamer Upton, which is reported off Montauk Point. There is considerable activity at the Cuban headquarters, and also at the navy yard. Cubans were this afternoon offering heavy bets that the Upton is not within 500 miles of New York, and will reach Cuba safely, unless disabled in a gale.

SMUGGLED GOODS.

A large quantity of smuggled goods was seized to-day in Brooklyn, where they were landed a few days ago. Several cases bore the names of prominent dry goods dealers of this city.

ANOTHER CUBAN WAR VESSEL.

The *Sun*, to-morrow, will publish a statement that a Cuban man-of-war, fully armed, equipped and properly commissioned, sailed from Liverpool May 5, having cleared for Japan. She will make war on Spanish commerce in the West Indies, and cover the transport and landing of troops and military stores from the United States.

WALL STREET.

The money market worked with extreme ease throughout the day, at 3 to 5 per cent. The gold and stock markets were active on sensational despatches from Washington. In the stock market the advance was equal to 3 per cent on the extreme low prices of yesterday. The most active and the strongest stocks were Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, New York Central, Rock Island, St. Paul, Northwestern, and Ohio & Mississippi. In Pacific Mail and Lake Shore the dealings were very heavy.

CUBA.

A letter from Washington to the *Sun* says it is now admitted by Mr. Fisk's friends that Mr. Sidney Webster has gone to Spain on business connected with the sale of the Island of Cuba. It was at first only said that he was going to travel in Europe with his family, but it is now patent that the Webster-Roberts ring look to the realization of the project which was recently announced for the purchase of Cuba by the volunteers.

[To the Associated Press.]

HOW MUCH IT COST TAMMANY.

NEW YORK, May 24.—It is reported that Tammany spent over $500,000 to buy fraudulent votes, in the city alone, at the late election.

WHISKEY SUICIDE.

George Helman, recently a stock broker, shot himself at a boarding house in Twelfth street last night, while suffering from nervous prostration caused by drink.

DEMOLITION.

The house of John Allen, the "Wickedest Man," in Water street, is being demolished, to make way for the Howard Mission.

OHIO.

State Musical Association at Mansfield.

MANSFIELD, May 24.—The second day of the Ohio State Musical Association Convention has brought a large number of singers, in addition to those first reported. The chorus will be fully as strong as last year, and probably an improvement in individual talent. Mr. J. R. Thomas, of New York, the eminent basso, appeared this evening in rehearsal, and attracted much attention with his powerful and cultivated voice. Miss Julia E. Houston, soprano, of Boston, will be here to-night, and also C. M. Currier's orchestra, of Cincinnati.

The convention will continue till Friday evening, when Handel's sacred oratorio of "The Messiah" will be produced by the full chorus and orchestral accompaniment. The preceding exercises will be a miscellaneous concert Wednesday evening, orchestral concert Thursday evening, and a matinee Friday afternoon. Everything, so far, is promising of success.

Horse-Whipping Episode in a Cincinnati Street Car.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—Wm. H. Disney, an attorney, undertook, this morning, to horse-whip Jos. W. Miller, of the *Commercial*, for an article that Mr. Miller had written for that paper reflecting, as he thought, on him. The attack was made in a street car, but the parties were separated very early in the engagement, and before much damage was done to either.

INDIANA.

Masonic—The State School Fund—Decoration Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 24.—The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of the State of Indiana met in their Grand Lodge hall, to-day, and was opened by Grand Master M. H. Rice. The grand officers were all present, and every subordinate lodge was represented. The reports of the Grand Master, Secretary, and Treasurer were read. The order is in a prosperous condition.

Last night a daughter of David Russell, of this city, was burned to death. She had laid down with a lighted candle at the bedside, and the candle fell over and set the bed clothes on fire.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has just made the May apportionment of the Common School Fund. There are 610,455 children enumerated, and the amount divided is $1,391,361.13, giving each child $2.27. The amount per capita last year was $1.97, so that there has been an increase of 4 cents, notwithstanding the colored children are counted this year. The fund is made up as follows: Total for apportionment, $1,394,153.96; amount apportioned, $1,393,361.13; balance left in the Treasury, $1,391.71.

Extensive preparations are making for the ceremonies connected with decorating the soldiers' graves near this city, on the afternoon of the 30th.

The contracts for the iron piping for the new water works were let to-day. The works are being pushed forward with commendable vigor.

Grain Weighmasters Appointed by the Buffalo Board of Trade.

BUFFALO, May 25.—The Board of Trade to-day appointed two weighmasters to attend to the weighing of grain.

Damage by Storm.

LANSING, Iowa, May 24.—The most terrible storm of rain and hail ever known in this part of the country passed through a portion of Allamakee County last Saturday forenoon, leaving in its wake a scene of terrible devastation. The fruit trees and crops were badly damaged to a considerable amount; numbers of hogs and cattle were killed; [illegible] farmers will be obliged to replant almost their entire crop. The storm passed from the northwest to the southeast, spreading over an area of twenty miles in width. It is reported that several persons were killed in different parts of the county.

TRENTON, N. J., May 24.—A very destructive storm visited Hunterdon County, on Saturday night. A farmer named Hankerson Kinsey, residing near Flemington, had his barn and a portion of his house blown down and two horses and three cows killed. Another farmer named [illegible] had his barn blown down and two horses killed. At the fair ground the stables, sheds, and fences were all torn to pieces and leveled with the ground. In the town of Flemington the destruction of shade trees was very great. The beautiful maples which lined its streets were almost entirely destroyed. The stables attached to Craton's Hotel, and a number of other buildings were blown down. The destruction of orchards is very great.

FOREIGN.

Murder of a Family of Five Persons at Uxbridge, England.

The Situation in Spain and Portugal.

A Movement in Iceland Looking to Secession from Denmark.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 24.—The city is greatly excited over the murder of a family in Uxbridge, last night. A father, his mother, sister, wife, and four children were killed. A rejected lover of the sister is suspected of the crime. [illegible] London, shortly after the discovery of the tragedy, and has not been heard of since.

Minister Motley and members of his family attended a dinner at the Grand Masonic Lodge, last night, in the House of Lords. It was announced that there were many in mourning for the victims of that tragedy.

The House of Lords, to-day, was engaged chiefly with local matters.

The celebration of the Queen's birthday is postponed until Saturday.

The ship Mariner was sighted in distress May 1, in the Indian Ocean. Twenty-one of her crew had died from starvation, and the remainder were in a dying condition.

Lord Clarendon announces a further grant in aid of an expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller.

Vessels recently left England for Honduras with cars, engines, etc., for the new road building in that country.

QUEENSTOWN, May 24.—Steamship Calabria, from New York, arrived this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 24.—Steamship Rhein, from New York, touched here this morning.

LONDONDERRY, May 24.—Steamship Prussian, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

LONDON, May 24.—In the Commons the bill disestablishing the Church in Wales was considered, but no action was taken.

Mr. Hughes introduced a bill prohibiting racing of two-year old horses, discouraging that of three-year olds, and prescribing penalties for betting. The first reading of the bill was ordered by a majority of eleven.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.—The Captain of a vessel just arrived from an American port, reports on Wednesday last, off Land's End, an explosion occurred on the bark Asteria, killing the Captain and one sailor, and nearly destroying the vessel. The explosion was caused by the carelessness of the mate who, thinking the hatches were open, went below with a lighted candle. The foul air in the hold ignited, and the deck was literally blown to atoms. The crew were all negroes. Several were badly injured.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 24.—The project of a law has been introduced in the Corps Legislatif for increasing the salaries of members. The present salary is 30,000 francs per annum, and the new law contemplates a reduction of 60 per cent.

The wives of Ministers Richard, Mege, Plichon, and Louvet, have received the decoration of Noble Ladies of Spain.

PARIS, May 24.—The committee of citizens formed to promote the adoption of the plebiscite desired to maintain their organization. It was necessary to obtain permission of the government, and they applied to Ollivier. The Prime Minister, while complimenting them on the zeal displayed and effectual service in the late election, yet considered that in view of the public interest [illegible] function the creation of a permanent and irresponsible political body.

The number of cases of small-pox in the city increase daily.

PARIS, May 24.—Detective Palley has discovered in Paris the source of the counterfeit American bonds which have been circulating on the Continent. He has seized the plates, but the counterfeiters so far have eluded arrest.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 24.—The [illegible] newspaper, in its issue yesterday, said the Duke of Montpensier was very much annoyed at the course his adherents had taken. The Duke [illegible] [illegible] cept the crown of Spain if the Cortes elect him.

THE IBERIAN PENINSULA.

MADRID, May 24.—The opinion is general that the Duke Saldanha is anxious to effect a union of Spain and Portugal.

ICELAND.

LONDON, May 24.—The Cologne *Gazette* remarks that the feeling of opposition to Denmark is gaining ground in Iceland, and threatens a separation of the island from the mother country.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, May 24.—The Chinese Embassy have concluded their negotiations with the Belgian Government, and leave to-morrow for Florence.

SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, May 24.—Russia still continues to bully Switzerland about the fugitive from justice, Netschaieff, insisting upon his immediate surrender to the Russian authorities. The Swiss Government answers that the culprit is not to be found.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 24.—Fifteen marauders from the mountains descended upon the shepherds in the valley of Thessalia, and killed three herdsmen, and captured the flocks. They were Turkish outlaws, and escaped into Greece.

GREECE.

ATHENS, May 24.—The remainder of the brigands who were tried yesterday, seven in all, and were sentenced to summary death.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, May 24.—By the arrival of the South American mails we have full details of the assassination of the South American General Marquesas, which took place on the 11th of April, in Buenos Ayres. The General was shot in the mouth by a band of political opponents, who broke into his house. Two heroic daughters attempted to defend him, and the eldest killed one of the assailants. The murder was one of the incidents of the rebellion now raging in the Argentine Confederation. General Lopez Jordan, who is a son-in-law of General Marquesas, had surrounded the palace of San Jose with 500 men. Upon the killing of Marquesas they all marched upon Concepcion, where the Legislature was then sitting, and surrounded the town, which, up to the latest, held out.

WINNIPEG.

Present Status of the Controversy Between Riel and the Canadian Government.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 24.—A private letter from Red River reports that Riel recently made a speech to the Legislative Assembly, in which he said that Commissioners sent to Canada were instructed that the justification of their action depended entirely upon the will of the Legislature, which is interpreted as a strong intimation that the compromise proposed by Canada in the Manitoba act was by no means a complete settlement of the existing dispute. The protocol sent to Canada by the Commissioners is now first published. Most of the demands of this protocol are covered by the Manitoba bill, except that the demand of Riel, that the new provisional shall have control of public lands, which is denied by Canada. Riel also demands that no member of the Provisional Government shall be held liable or responsible for any movements or any action that led to the present state of affairs. Canada has made no provision for condonation of past acts in the Manitoba bill, and if the Canadian army succeeds in reaching Fort Garry, Riel will be compelled to resort to a fight, or run.

CANADA.

Great Fire at Quebec—Five Hundred Houses Burned.

MONTREAL, May 24.—An immense fire has broken out in Quebec. Five hundred houses and two new ships are reported burned.

ALBANY, May 24.—A Quebec special to the Troy *Times* says a great conflagration was raging there to-day. Over six hundred houses were burned to the ground, and thousands rendered homeless. The Fenians had cut the wires, and no further particulars could be learned.

Destruction of the St. Louis Republican Establishment.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—About half-past 3 this evening a fire broke out in the bindery department of the Missouri *Republican* office. The flames spread with amazing rapidity, and [illegible] [illegible]

THE FENIANS.

Another Raid on Canada Actually in Progress.

Threatening Movements of Armed Men Along the Entire Border.

Canadian Troops Forwarded to Confront the Invaders.

Neutrality Proclamation from President Grant.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

BOSTON, May 24.—This city is crowded with Fenians from Rhode Island and Connecticut. Startling rumors are current. It is known that a prominent leader of the Fenians has been negotiating all day for the transportation of one thousand men to St. Albans, Vt., and circumstances point to important developments.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 24.—Great numbers of Fenians were around here yesterday and last night. They were openly boasting of their intention to make a raid upon Canada. The arms [illegible] [illegible] and it is believed that the movement upon Canada will be made to-day.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 24.—Vermont is again all excitement over a projected Fenian raid on Canada. The excitement runs higher than at any time since the general raid of 1866. Irishmen in various parts of the State are active, and are proceeding in large numbers to St. Albans, where their numbers are being augmented by hundreds from the East. [illegible] [illegible]

MONTREAL, Vt., May 24.—The Fenians are in such motion along the line from Boston to the frontier as to indicate that they mean business. There are rumors that large numbers of men are ready to ship from Boston, Manchester, Concord, and other points, awaiting transportation.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 24.—Trustworthy reports from Fairfield state that several teams have taken arms in the form of Irishmen and driven toward the line. A company of forty-five men arrived from Burlington at 9 o'clock in the evening, formed in military order, and took up their march toward Fairfield. The Cushen, a small steamer on Lake Champlain, has been chartered to bring 500 men from Fort Henry, and the railroad company have been asked for a special train to bring 100 more men from Burlington. One or two Fenian officers are in town directing operations, but they are so reticent that even their names cannot be ascertained.

There are no government troops here and no militia. Deputy United States Marshal Louis Mott Smith is looking after affairs, but has had no occasion to interfere.

COUNCIL AT ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 24.—A Fenian Council composed of some twenty centres has been in session further down. The greatest secrecy is maintained in regard to their action.

BUFFALO, May 24.—The city is full of Fenians, who are quartered quietly among their friends. Everything is quiet, and there are no indications of further movements of the troops to-night.

ERIE, Pa., May 24.—A party of about 100 Fenians, under the leadership of one Stanton, left for Buffalo this evening, on the propeller Merchant. Others are said to have gone by rail. The United States steamer Michigan left this port at 8 p.m., for Buffalo, to watch their movements.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 24.—Three car loads of Irishmen passed up on the Hudson River Railroad last night, on the midnight train. They were all purchased tickets for the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. They are without arms, but it is supposed they are all Fenians.

PROVIDENCE, May 24.—About 100 Fenians assembled in their hall last evening, to obtain arms and depart for Rouse's Point. They found the armory guarded by a squad of police, acting under the order of the city authorities. The officers repaired to their quarters, and held a consultation.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A large number of armed Fenians left the city this morning for the north.

BOSTON, May 24.—Three thousand men, supposed to be Fenians, left on the northern train yesterday.

BUFFALO, May 24.—There is some activity among the Fenian leaders. Men are quietly concentrating [illegible]

It is reported that the U. S. steamer Michigan has taken position at Port Colborne, Canada, in the harbor, to protect the Welland Canal.

ROCHESTER, May 24.—A car load of Fenians, destined for Malone, passed through here this afternoon for the East. A few Fenians from the southern tier of counties arrived last night over the Erie Railway. The leaders of the movement here [illegible]

NEW YORK, May 24.—Activity around the Fenian headquarters continues, and many rumors about a movement on Canada are in circulation. Many prominent Fenians have disappeared from their usual haunts, and it is said that reliable parties say that 5,000 warriors have gone to the front, and another regiment will follow to-night. Trains and boats going northward are unusually well filled, and a large number of tickets have been sold to points in Vermont, by way of Hartford and the Connecticut River Railroad. The leaders of Fenian enterprise say that preparations are completed for operations on a scale never before attempted, and one which will astonish the country.

BUFFALO, May 24.—Fenian activity is unabated. Funds are openly solicited, and recruits exhibit themselves more freely as the affair progresses. About 450 young men left for the East on the 6:20 train. Another large body move to-night. A detachment arrived this afternoon from Charon, Pa. Another came in from Columbus, O. A large reserve force is held here, supposed to be for the invasion of the neighboring frontier if an opportunity offer.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The *Times* special despatch from Ogdensburg says early this morning the telegraph cable across the St. Lawrence and lines were cut by the Fenians.

Four car loads of Fenians have arrived going east.

At the Irish settlement in the town of Waddington the utmost activity prevailed all night.

Large quantities of arms, ammunition, and provisions, have been stored there since March, and, last night, were moved for the rendezvous on the frontier. The excitement in the neighborhood is intense.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—The Fenians had a very large meeting at their armory to-night. The hall was packed, and crowds were in the street. The meeting was a secret one. What they propose to do has not yet transpired.

ST. ALBANS, May 24.—About 500 Fenians arrived here by train. A hundred or two have come in from towns in the vicinity. They comprise the full force now on duty here. They will proceed without delay to Franklin, Vt., about 14 miles from here, and opposite Pigeon Hill, in Canada. They have an abundance of arms, ammunition. They are under command of Colonel J. J. Donnelly. The Canadian Government sent to Pigeon Hill, this evening, to confront them, some 15 cars of infantry and artillery. This force will reach its destination some time during the night. Warm times are looked for.

ALBANY, May 24.—It is said that some 600 more Fenians will leave this city to-night.

A Whitehall special says four car-loads of Fenians passed there to-day, and from 4,000 to 5,000 would be in St. Albans to-night, armed and equipped. Another squad passed Poughkeepsie to-night ticketed for Malone. Others passed through Rome to-day, and the statement is made that Oneida County will contribute 1,000.

BOSTON, May 24.—A large number of young men left by the northern trains to-night, including 200 from Providence.

CRESTLINE, O., May 24.—A number of Irishmen living here, and known to belong to the Fenian organization, left town last night, in a mysterious manner, for Cleveland. It is generally supposed that they are to join in the impending demonstration on the Canadian frontier.

WHAT THE CANADIANS THINK.

MONTREAL, May 24.—The government has received information of a threatened Fenian demonstration on the frontier. The news does not excite immediate alarm except in connection with the Red River expedition. It is believed the frontier alarm is a feint to assist the [illegible] expedition [illegible] and to prevent reinforcements from being sent on.

Despatches from Ottawa state that considerable alarm prevails about the fate of the Red River expedition.

Riel is said to have received promises of Fenian aid on condition of the establishment of a separate independent republic in the heart of the continent.

MONTREAL, May 24.—Rumors of a Fenian raid are rife, but very little excitement is manifested. The troops did not turn out at midday. The volunteers were under arms in readiness, if necessary, to move to the front.

TORONTO, May 24.—There is considerable excitement here and throughout the country on account of the threatened Fenian raid. Active preparations are making to oppose any attempts. Troops left Montreal to-night for St. John and the east front.

A despatch from Buffalo says that it is not unlikely that a raid will be made on the Niagara front; also, that the St. Catharines volunteers, infantry and artillery, left for Niagara front this evening. The Windsor Volunteers have been called out, and the Grand Trunk Brigade at Montreal.

A detachment of Royal Artillery left Ottawa for Prescott to-night. People along the line of the Welland Canal look to a dash at the locks as certain.

At present the volunteers are drilling for defence. There are no regulars in that part of the Dominion. A battery has been ordered from Ottawa, and will reach Prescott to-night. The American Consul there endeavors to quiet the fears of the Canadians with the assurance that the American Government will arrive to-morrow with a sufficient force to prevent an invasion at this point.

IN CHICAGO.

The Fenian news seems to be culminating in something like genuine excitement, and the Irish citizens are watching the events [illegible] [illegible]

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President has issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has come to my knowledge that sundry illegal military enterprises and expeditions are being set on foot within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, with a view to carry on the same from such territory and jurisdiction, against the people and district of the Dominion of Canada, within the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with whom the United States are at peace:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the military jurisdiction of the United States, against aiding, countenancing, abetting, or taking part in such unlawful proceedings, and I do hereby warn all persons that by committing such illegal acts they will forfeit all rights to the protection of the government, or to its interference in their behalf to rescue them from the consequences of their own acts; and I do hereby enjoin all officers in the service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

RELIGIOUS.

Ohio Christian Missionary Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, May 24.—The Ohio Christian Association is now holding its nineteenth annual meeting in this city. The attendance for the first day is large. The session opened at 2 o'clock p.m. to-day, in the Christian Church, East Third street, Elder Isaac Errett, of Cincinnati, presiding. The following Committee on Order of Business was appointed: R. M. Bishop, John McElroy, Herman Austin. This afternoon was occupied in the enrollment of delegates, and listening to short addresses. At 4 o'clock the convention adjourned to meet at the Lutheran church at 7½ o'clock p.m. After half an hour of conference and prayer the annual address was delivered by the President.

The convention will continue in session three days.

Presbyterian General Assembly in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The morning session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was occupied with further discussion of the reconstruction report. The final items on the boundaries of synods were acted upon. The Synod of Iowa North will comprise all the counties recommended by the committee. That of Iowa South will comprise the southern part of the State, with Nebraska and Wyoming Territories. The Synod of Missouri will be conterminous with the State Synod of Kansas. It extends over that State, Colorado, New Mexico, and the Mexican Territories. The Synod of the Pacific will embrace all west of the Rocky Mountains. That of Iowa comprises all the missionaries and churches in that country. The item forming the synod of the Church was struck out, leaving the connections with the American synods as at present.

The general principles for the formation of presbyteries were agreed to, but no action taken on boundaries to the hour of adjournment.

In the assembly this forenoon, a report was made that the accounts of the church erection fund were found correct.

The reorganization of presbyteries and fixing their future boundaries, was, by a vote of 233 against 156, remitted to the synods.

Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—In the Reformed Presbyterian Synod the entire day has been consumed in the discussion of the question of union with the United Presbyterian Church on the terms agreed [illegible] union on a basis of principles contained in the respective testimonies and other subordinate standards, and that the name of the Church should be the United Presbyterian. The discussion was opened by Dr. McMaster, Chairman of the committee, who spoke one hour and a half. He traced the history of the union movement from 1860 down to the present time, urged the reasonableness of the terms agreed upon by the joint committee, and the necessity upon the Church to move in this direction. Mr. R. Grey, of Philadelphia, and the venerable Dr. Clark, of Nova Scotia, spoke in opposition to the union, on the ground that it was upon the [illegible] doctrines and practices, and claimed that the reason why she was not large was because the testimonies and usages were not conformed to the customs of the world. Each spoke in great kindness of the other members of the Presbyterian family, but thought it would not be best at present to consummate the proposed union.

Rev. M. Harshaw, of Illinois, followed in a speech that was listened to with marked attention, no less by the opponents of union than by its friends. His statements were made with so much candor, his appeal so earnest and touching, and his demeanor to the opponents so kind and considerate, that the union cause was strengthened. He said the Reformed Presbyterian Church commenced well, but its force had been wasted. The descendants of the fathers of the Church were not now with it, at least in the West. There was something the matter somewhere. Great agencies had to be employed in this age of the world. Colleges, and schools must have home and foreign missions. These agencies the United Presbyterian Church already had.

A recess was taken until half-past 7 this evening. Mr. Morton, of the committee, having the floor.

American Baptist Missionary Union.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The report of the American Baptist Missionary Union gives a vast amount of valuable information relative to the foreign missions. It shows that the total receipts of the year have been $260,263.80,—an excess of $4,056.32 over the previous year. The whole expenditure has been $290,560.36,—leaving a balance against the Treasury of $19,606.46. The amounts by States for donations and legacies are as follows: Maine, $4,801.16; New Hampshire, $3,960.66; Vermont, $2,293.13; Massachusetts, $46,463.71; Rhode Island, $7,563.71; Connecticut, $6,194.94; New York, $40,117.84; New Jersey, $12,263.84; Pennsylvania, $15,089.61; Delaware, $378.55; Maryland, $96.73; Virginia, $346.72; District of Columbia, $463.40; West Virginia, $140; Ohio, $6,964.43; Indiana, $3,666.75; Illinois, $11,144.57; Michigan, $4,388.79; Wisconsin, $2,208.78; Iowa, $2,410.53; Minnesota, $1,133.05; Missouri, $1,666.47; Kansas, $191.09; Nebraska, $30; Montana, $64; California, $695.15; Oregon, $46.80; Canada, $1,306.30; Nova Scotia, $2,426.61; China, $202.72; France, $473.20; Sweden, $397.35; Assam, $276.40; Siam, $166.60. In the above total is included $4,500 last year from the American Bible Society, granted by the American Bible Society for Scriptures in Germany and Sweden. The same society has made grants, for the present year, for Swedish Scriptures, $2,000; French, $800; Teloogoo, $500. The committee estimate that they will need $350,000 for the current year.

The Southern Presbyterians.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24.—The most interesting discussion of to-day in the General Presbyterian Assembly was on the subject of lay preaching. One of the boasts of the Presbyterian Church is the high standard of education required of her ministry. A year ago the Assembly authorized the licensing as exhorters, men who had not received this thorough training. One of the Presbyteries requested that this authority be withdrawn, and the request gave rise to a lengthy, animated, earnest, and able debate. This question comes up again to-morrow. Nominations to fill [illegible] Theological Seminary, South Carolina, being in order, Rev. Dr. Jos. R. Wilson, of Augusta, Ga.; Rev. J. A. Lefevre, of Baltimore; Rev. Dr. H. H. Hopkins, of Owensboro, Ky.; and Rev. Dr. Jno. H. Rice, of Franklin, Tenn., were nominated. The election will take place to-morrow.

At night an enthusiastic home missionary meeting was held, and addressed by Revs. Rutherford, Boggs, and Robinson.

Revs. VanDyke, Backus, and Wm. E. Dodge, delegates from the Northern Assembly to propose the opening of a correspondence between the two bodies, arrived in Louisville this afternoon, and will probably be heard in the morning.

General Conference of the Methodist Church South.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—The conference met this morning, Bishop McTyeire presiding.

The debate on the report of the Committee on Missions was continued. That part on declaring the action of Smithson, Treasurer of the Foreign Board, in investing funds in Blue stock, as a reckless, ill-advised speculation, was discussed at great length without action, and the report of the committee on the acceptance of *Bledsoe's Quarterly Review* provoked extended debate, during which one member said he understood that Bledsoe was Episcopalian, and then another characterized the review as an Armstrong gun. Dr. Burnett said experience had shown that the most disastrous consequences followed the explosion of guns of large calibre, and thought an explosion, which would shake the Church from pillar to dome. The report was finally exploded.

On motion of Dr. Miles, a resolution was adopted requesting Bishops to issue a pastoral address on the subject of worldly amusements.

The report of the Committee on Missions in reference to the organization of a consolidated Board of Missions, was taken up and debated until the expiration of the morning session.

At the afternoon session, Bishop Paine presiding, a resolution was adopted authorizing Bishops to organize conferences in the interior of the General Conference not occupied by any existing conference. After which the report of the Committee on Missions was again taken up, and the offer of the Corresponding Secretary stricken out. Other items were discussed at great length.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged. Sales of 3,000 bales; receipts, 3,084 bales; exports, 4,000 bales; stock, 123,691 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Superfine in fair [illegible] grades easier; superfine, $4.50; extras, $5.25@5.75. Corn drooping; mixed, $1.05@1.10; white, $1.15@1.16. Oats and bran unchanged.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firmer, at $31.25@31.50. Bacon unchanged; hams, 19@21c. Lard unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar, molasses, and coffee unchanged.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

STERLING—Unchanged.

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We, the undersigned, members of the Faculty, consider the introduction of the Earth Closet a measure of great sanitary importance, and are satisfied, from the trial thus far made of it, that its claims have not been overrated, and that the public generally would do well to give the subject their thoughtful attention.

(Prof.) WM. MATTHEWS.
(Prof.) CHAS. GARDNER.
(Prof.) J. C. FREEMAN.
(Prof.) A. J. HOWE.

Earth Closets.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Dec. 24, 1869.

We, the undersigned, having used your Commodes for several months, and having given them as severe a test as they need ever be subjected to, take pleasure in testifying to their satisfactory working, and to the perfect deodorizing qualities of the Dry Earth. For use either in public buildings or private residences, we consider them preferable to water-closets, as being ENTIRELY FREE FROM ODOR.

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WILLIAM WARREN, Western Manager London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company.

Earth Closets.

CONNECTICUT STATE HOSPITAL, New Haven, Dec. 22, 1869.

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Gentlemen—The Earth Closets and Commodes furnished by you have been in use in this Hospital for the past six months. They continue to work perfectly satisfactorily, and are daily demonstrating their usefulness. The deposit is completely deodorized, and is no more offensive to the sight or to the smell than an equal quantity of coal ashes.

Very truly yours,
L. D. WILCOXSON, M. D., Chairman Prud. Com.

We concur in the opinion of Dr. Wilcoxson, and beg leave to add, that no greater convenience has been added to the Hospital during our connection with the institution.

W. G. ALLING, Resident Physician.
JOS. COLTON, Steward.
C. A. LINDSLEY, Attending Physician.
P. A. JEWETT, "
C. L. IVES, "
T. H. TOWNSEND, "
T. H. BISHOP, "
GEO. A. WARD, "
LEVI IVES, Consulting Physician & Surg'n.
D. L. DAGGETT, "
E. H. BISHOP, "

WARING, FETROW & WELLS, GENERAL NORTHWESTERN AGENTS, 109 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

DEAR SIRS: The Radical Cure Truss came duly to hand, and gives perfect satisfaction. I have worn one over two years [illegible] [illegible] Hernia. Sincerely, M. M. LATTA, M. D., Goshen, Ind.

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MUNGER'S OPERA HOUSE **LAUNDRY** Court-place, rear of Opera House.

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Good Pasturage for Horses & Cattle.

Two miles north of city limits [illegible] [illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (WEDNESDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock. Work on the M. E. M. Degree.

J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

ALPINE MOSS BALSAM.

WARNING 100 DEATHS

In Chicago is one month from Consumption and Bronchitis, is a WARNING indeed. [illegible] ALPINE MOSS [illegible]

Bliss & Sharp, 144 Lake-st., and Twenty-Second-st., and other strictly first-class Drug Stores, and all Wholesale Druggists, furnish it.

EXTRAORDINARY.

[illegible] G. L. BELL, M. D., 56 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

BABCOCK EXTINGUISHER.

See Letter from Mayor of Beloit, Wis., in another column.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

F. W. FARWELL, Sec'y, 122 Washington-st., Chicago.

RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF THE PULLMAN PACIFIC CAR CO., 102 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

On and after May 17, 1870, and until further notice, this Company will run two Hotel Trains a week between Omaha and San Francisco, leaving Omaha every Tuesday and Thursday.

Fare on Hotel Train, Omaha to San Francisco, $110.

Fare for one Double Berth in Sleeping Car, $18.

Applications for drawing-rooms, sections, or berths, or charter of Cars for excursions, may be made by letter, telegraph, or in person, at the office of the Pullman Pacific Car Co.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Pass. Agent P. P. C. Co.

KITCHEN FURNISHING.

BANGS BROS.

AGENTS OF

Van's Hotel and Restaurant Ranges,
Van's Broilers,
Van's Carving Table,
Van's Laundry Dry Rooms,
Barstow Cooking Range,
Barstow New Cooking Stove, CALLED "The Barstow Cook,"
Hot Air Furnaces,
Hot Air Registers and Ventilators,

156 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

GENERAL NOTICES.

PASSPORTS OBTAINED.

Citizens going abroad and wishing the protection of the United States, can, by calling at [illegible] Clark-st., Chicago, obtain their passports. SIMEON W. KING, United States Commissioner, Passport Agent, and Commissioner of Deeds for ALL the States and Territories.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

On receipt of 25 cents, I will send a recipe, a certain cure for Pimples, Redness of the Nose and Face, Black Worm Pimples, Sunburn, &c., &c. Address JOSEPH PERCY, Box 591, Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating a certain note of $2,400, given by Mary Ann Allard and Thomas Allard, payable to the order of Samuel Strahan, dated December 24, 1867, three years after said date, endorsed by him, without recourse, and by Henry Malzacher, Administrator, whose receipt for interest is also endorsed thereon. Said note having been lost or mislaid, a liberal reward will be paid for the same. HENRY MALZACHER, Administrator, 166 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

Riverside Refectory.

Parties desiring meals at the Refectory at Riverside, at other than the usual hours, can obtain them by giving notice to H. M. KINSLEY, at his city office, No. 39 Washington-st.

BUREAU OF ADVANCES ON LIFE POLICIES, No. 21 Park-row, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7. H. G. K. CALEF, Manager.

Persons wishing to obtain cash advances on Life Insurance Policies in good companies, without cancelling them, are invited to call as above.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Hastings & Co., No. 149 Front-st.; Charles S. Brown, Esq., Chambers-st., cor. College-place; Dwight Johnson, Esq., Prest. Firemen's Trust Ins. Co.; B. F. Sherman, Esq., No. 38 South-st. Apply to WM. J. DAVIS, No. 1 Tribune Building, Chicago.

THE SECOND VOLUME OF A. H. STEPHENS' Great History of the War is now ready. Agents wanted. Send for circulars, with terms and full description of the work. Address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., 60 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.

OFFICE ALBANY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, 118 LaSalle-st., May 20, 1870.

The public are informed that we have this day removed W. W. Holden, and appointed I. J. Lewis our Agent, whom we commend to our friends, and ask for a continuance of their business patronage.

JAMES HENDRICK, Vice President.

FOR SALE.

CUSHING'S HEATING APPARATUS

Saves half the fuel. The large heating surface, three times that of any other heater, gives a pleasant, agreeable and healthful heat. All interested are respectfully invited to call at 49 State-st., Chicago, or send for circular. CUSHING, ALBEES & CO.

EXPRESS WAGONS,

Good and Fashionable, at 251 and 253 Kinzie-st.

IRON BEDSTEADS,

At the Iron Bedstead Factory, 251 and 253 Kinzie-st. For sale by GILBERT & SAMPSON.

BRICK! BRICK!

BEST QUALITY!

One million in Aurora, Ill., north of Indian Creek. Must be sold. (Also, Pressed Brick.) ROBERT GROCH, Box 604, Aurora Ill.

LAWN MOWER.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER THE CHAMPION MACHINE.

Decided so at the Great Trial at Union Park, May 12.

CARPENTER, JOHNSON & COLES, General Western Agents, 156 Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOUNDRY TO RENT,

Centrally located, doing good business. Rent taken in Castings. Address, FOUNDRY, Tribune Office.

APPLY SOON.

HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP, with Furniture and Billiard Table. Will take part payment in other property. Also, a small farm for $1,200, half down. For particulars address Proprietor of Gilman House, Gilman, Ill.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED.

E. A. JESSEL & CO., Auctioneers, HAVE REMOVED TO 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,

Where can be found one of the largest and most complete lines of AUCTION GOODS in the West, which will be sold at lower prices than by any other house in the city. Country trade solicited.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S CIDER VINEGAR.

[illegible] CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING. [illegible]

CARRIAGES.

ARMORY OF THE 22d REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS, OF NEW YORK.

Have removed their entire stock of FINE PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

Embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the 22d Regiment,

Fourteenth-st., between Sixth and Seventh-avs.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are Fresh Stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new Warerooms, 740 Broadway; but, owing to the late accident that necessitates the rebuilding of their Warehouse, have been removed to the above Armory, on Fourteenth-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches	$1,000
Landaus	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences	1,400 to 1,650
Wagons	350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR in ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, OR FINISH.

Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.

GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER

PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for - - - - - - $150

PONY CARRIAGES, with Rumble Seat for Servants, 200

REAL ESTATE.

"MAPLEWOOD,"

Adjoining City Limits, on Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Lots for sale at Maplewood, four miles from Court House, and 15 minutes' ride from Wells-st. Depot. A Station has been established on this property, and 10 daily trains furnish easy and frequent access to and from the city. This property has large frontage on the Boulevard and on Fullerton Avenue, and is being handsomely improved. Nursery-grown evergreens, from 6 to 12 feet in height, have been set out over the entire property.

Liberal inducements will be offered to parties wishing to make improvements.

A. R. WING & CO., 85 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2

NORWOOD PARK.

If you would be content with your lot, go select it in Norwood Park, [illegible] [illegible]

ASHLAND-AV. RESIDENCE FOR SALE BY WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

First-class marble residence on Reuben-st., with full depth lot. House new; in perfect order; all modern improvements, furnace, range, &c., will be sold on payments of $1,000 per annum. All street assessments paid. WM. D. KERFOOT.

FOR SALE. A GREAT BARGAIN.

The two-story brick building and two-story frame [illegible] [illegible] Inquire of 181 State-st.

Real Estate Bargains.

Ten acres corner Halsted and Thirty-second-sts. Fifteen acres corner Laurel and Thirty-first-sts. [illegible] South Park. ENOS AYRES, No. 7, 99 Clark-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 192 LAKE, and 20 WELLS-STS., CHICAGO.

Agents for Grey's Ferry and Kensington White Lead and Color Works, Puffer's Celebrated Soda Fountains, &c., &c.

CALL AND GET QUOTATIONS.

JAMES B. HODGES, Importer of and dealer in FINE GROCERIES, WINES, AND CIGARS. No. 44 State-st., Chicago.

WINDOW SCREENS.

MAGOUN'S ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS

Will extend to the width of any window; are made from 20 to 36 inches in height, and any one can fit them to the windows.

They are made with Walnut Frames, covered with Wire Cloth, and are the neatest and most convenient of any in use.

Price lists and models sent to country merchants. Sold wholesale and retail by D. N. HURLBUT, Agent, With Bangs Bros., dealers in House-furnishing Goods, 156 State-st.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

JEVNE & ALMINI, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Artists' Materials.

MATERIALS FOR WAX FLOWERS.

152 and 154 South Clark-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice of Copartnership.

Mr. I. D. COLLINS is this day admitted as partner in my business. The firm hereafter will be known as MACLEAN & COLLINS.

Chicago, May 21, 1870. JOHN D. MACLEAN.

FURS.

FURS Preserved from MOTH. BURTON & MORRIS, 99 Washington-st.

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and best assortment of ASH, OAK, WHITEWOOD, WALNUT, HICKORY, MAPLE, CHERRY and BUTTERNUT, and FANCY WOODS, consisting of Mahogany, Florida Red Cedar, White Holly, Satinwood, Rosewood, and Veneers; also, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Axles, Poles, and Bolsters.

BILLS CUT TO ORDER.

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Market and Jackson-sts., Chicago. P. O. Box 403.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

For the Week Ending May 25.

1—THE FARM AND GARDEN: Our Agricultural, Veterinary, and Entomological Letters—Gleanings from the Agricultural Press—Brief notes for Farmers.

2—EDITORIALS: Making Home Rent—Railway Management—The Georgia Investigation—New York and Erie—Anathema Sit—The Latest Wife Murder—The Fenian Flurry—Various Notes on Current Topics.

3—WASHINGTON: The Recent Congressional Excursion Down the Potomac—Highly Interesting Sketch of the Operations of John C. Fremont in Paris—Epitome of Our Special Despatches—Resume of Congressional Proceedings.

4—THE WEEK: A Record of Current Events, Domestic and Foreign.

5—MISCELLANEOUS: Chamois: A Story by J. W. DeForest—Stories of Southern Desperadoes—The Grand Colored Wedding at Washington—A Wife Murdered—Archbishop Kenrick and Purcell on the Infallibility Dogma—Japanese Civilization—Marrying for a Living—The Apostles' Chicken—Trinity's Annuke Jane Property—Details of the Murder by the Greek Brigands—A Juvenile Elopement at Galena—The Indian Raid on the Schemes—The London and Glasgow Pneumatic Tube—Wm. Penn's Escape—The Tariff Bill—Cutting Down the Taxes—Meeting of the United States Indian Commission—The Election in New York City—Chinese Workmen in San Francisco—[illegible] Gambling in [illegible]—A New Plan for Funding the National Debt—Naked in the Streets—A Pestilence at Paterson, N. J.—Sketch of New Orleans—Foreign Gossip—Brevities.

6—MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL: Full Review of the Latest Markets.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger and better circulation in the West than any other journal. It is an excellent medium for advertising, especially to those who wish to secure the patronage of the producing classes. A limited number of advertisements will be taken, at moderate rates. Subscription price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2 per annum, with a liberal reduction for a club of ten or more.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

ATWATER & BARSTOW, 175 Randolph-st.,

Have in Store and are receiving:

1,000 doz. "TUTTLE'S" Auburn Scythes.
500 doz. Scythe Snaths.
200 doz. Grain Cradles.
200 doz. "REMINGTON" Barley Forks.
1,500 doz. Hand Rakes.
250 gross Scythe Stones and Rifles.
1,000 Railroad Wheelbarrows.
250 Garden Wheelbarrows.
1,500 "Henderson's Pat." Revolving Rakes.
500 "Ashland" Sulky Rakes.

And full lines of "Jeffersonville," "Batchaller," and "Scribner" Forks—Spading Forks, Weed Hoes, Farmers' Hoes, Garden Rakes, etc., etc. Orders solicited. Prices and qualities guaranteed.

MACHINERY.

TOOLS AND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

The Novelty Iron Works. (foot of East Twelfth-st., New York.)

have for SALE a complete assortment of LATHES, PLANERS, TOOLS, &c., for working both wood and iron, and smiths' and boilermakers' tools, suitable for the manufacture of steam engines, boilers and general machinery of every description, together with the drawings and patterns relating to the same; also, the engines, boilers, cranes, foundry flasks, shafting, pulleys and hangers, the tackle and the tools, fixtures and appurtenances of the works [illegible]

Also, a Marine Beam Engine, cylinder 65 inches by 12 feet stroke, suitable for a coasting or heavy towing steamer.

Terms cash, or good securities.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

ARABIAN COFFEE.

PASHA ALI'S ARABIAN COFFEE.

PASHA ALI'S ARABIAN COFFEE is favor is rich, full, and aromatic, and devoid of that bitterness so common in other varieties of Coffee.

PASHA ALI'S ARABIAN COFFEE is packed in one pound foil packages, and is as cheap as any good coffee in the market.

J. Morgan Hazlehurst, late U. S. Consul to Smyrna, says: "The sample of PASHA ALI'S Arabian Coffee [illegible] [illegible] with which Arabian coffee was prepared."

ALL GROCERS SELL IT.

GEO. S. ADAMS & CO., General Agents for United States, [illegible]

The trade supplied by FORSYTH & CO., 23 South Water-st., Chicago.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERS' HALL, 87 CLARK-ST., Opposite Court House.

PORTER & FOSTER, STATIONERS AND Blank Book Manufacturers,

ALSO, Copying Presses, Dadds' Inks, Office Stationery, Artists' Materials, Architects' and Engineers' Supplies.

At the LOWEST PRICES. Commercial Printing promptly executed.

R. A. PORTER. R. C. FOSTER.

BILL HOLDER AND BINDER.

AMBERG'S PATENT Holder, File & Binder.

Business men, accountants, and others, are respectfully invited to call at our office and examine an entirely new system of arranging, filing, and binding Invoices, Letters, Bills, and papers of every description, for which we claim the following advantages:

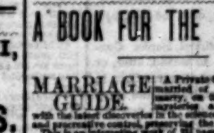
It is the most convenient and labor-saving.
It is the cheapest and simplest.
It requires no mucilage.
Arranges papers alphabetically, and, therefore, requires no indexing.
Will file and bind any sized paper.
Has no hooks to tear the papers.
Excludes dust, and keeps everything nice and smooth.
It binds volumes for 25 to 35 cents each.
It is the only perpetual File and Binder.
Entirely different from any other, and is universally recommended.

We desire to call particular attention to AMBERG'S BILL HOLDER as the only article in the market for systematically arranging "City Bills" for immediate reference in checking "monthly statements" and for general use. We regard this Holder as indispensable.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Manufacturing and Jobbing Stationers, 128 and 130 Lake-st.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS



SAPOLIO CLEANS WINDOWS, MARBLE, KNIVES. POLISHES TIN WARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.

Depot, 211 Washington-st., New York. Branch, 30 Oxford-st., London, England.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counsellor to the married or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction [illegible] Address DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, No. 12 North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious Quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any Quack Remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition. [illegible] Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth-st., between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. [illegible] Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething. [illegible] It is the Great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause.

Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

PUBLIC NOTICE

[illegible] Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company [illegible] will be held at the office of said company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 11 o'clock a.m. The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, April 28, 1870. JOHN F. TRACY, President.

Benjamin Greer, Secretary. Davenport, April 25, 1870.

PROFESSIONAL.

SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE OF ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS

DR. AYER, No. 195 WABASH-AV. Corner of Adams-st.

A neglected cold, catarrh of the head, throat disease or bronchitis ends in consumption and death. Headache, vertigo and confusion; the impaired sense of smelling, seeing, hearing, and tasting; the discharges from the nostrils, and hawking and clearing the throat of offensive secretions; the hearing of false sounds, as of roaring or ringing noises in the ear, or a feverish condition of the nostrils, depression of spirits—these are the symptoms of catarrh never to be mistaken.

But if to these symptoms we add dryness of the throat, swelling, redness, expectoration, sensitiveness, weariness upon reading aloud, or singing, by conversation, or a slight hacking cough, we may be sure the terrible disease has reached the throat, and is advancing rapidly to the lungs.

Joshua Jones, the Celebrated Furniture Manufacturer of Cincinnati, was Cured of Consumption, and in a Letter thus Speaks of the Cure:

"My symptoms were those apparently of the last stage of consumption. From the first week of using Dr. Ayer's new remedies, I began to improve in every respect, although wasted and greatly emaciated, and expectorating nearly a quart of matter every day of my life, and with a terrible cough, still I began to gain, and my improvement has continued to the present time. At first I could not walk three blocks, but I can now walk as many miles with little fatigue. I have gained more than forty pounds in weight, my cough has ceased, and my whole appearance has changed, and I now enjoy perfect health. This wonderful change is due to the skill of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer and his new system of cure. JOSHUA JONES, "41 Park-st."

The prices of the Institute will always be reasonable, and within the reach of all.

Call personally; if possible to do so, or soon, otherwise write for a "List of Questions."

Address I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D., Lock Box 5782, Chicago, Ill.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

EUROPE. NATIONAL LINE. FARES REDUCED.

The LARGEST and most COMFORTABLE Steamships crossing the ATLANTIC—Sailing from New York every Saturday.

FARES:

New York to Liverpool and Return.

Cabin, $130 Cy.
Steerage, 60

New York to Liverpool.

Cabin, $75 and $65.
Steerage, 28

For further particulars apply to F. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 Broadway, New York, or to JOHN GRAHAM, Agent, 141 Madison-st., Chicago. S. T. WEBSTER, General Freight and Passenger Agent, 54 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE.

STEAM FROM NEW YORK

Every Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, FOR QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW.

CHINA, MALTA, SCOTIA, SIBERIA, RUSSIA, SAMARIA.

[illegible] JAMES BRYCE, Passenger Agent.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Steam Semi-Weekly to and from New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Tickets sold to and from ENGLAND, IRELAND and the Continent. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

UNION INSURANCE AND TRUST CO. Savings Bank,

133 DEARBORN-ST., northeast corner Madison-st.

S. W. RAWSON, President.
J. H. PEARSON, Vice President.
W. B. HOSWELL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

W. K. McALLISTER, JAMES LONGLEY,
JAMES WARD, S. W. RAWSON,
E. F. PULSIFER, JOHN BUEHLER,
J. H. PEARSON.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday evenings [illegible]

Receive deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 and pay 6 per cent interest per annum.

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES Wanted on Chicago Property.

SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, May 20, 1870.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of BLAIR, DENSMORE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by Lyman Blair, who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

LYMAN BLAIR.
E. W. DENSMORE.
E. B. MEAD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of

E. W. DENSMORE & CO.,

And will continue the business of the late firm of Blair, Densmore & Co., at No. 144 LaSalle-st.

E. W. DENSMORE, of the old firm, will, as heretofore, give his immediate attention to Flour from Mills and all consignments of the late firm, and asks a continuance to the new firm of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon its predecessor.

Advances made on consignments and property bought and sold in this market on margins.

A. W. HARRIS.
E. W. DENSMORE.

In transferring our business to our successors, Messrs. E. W. Densmore & Co., we take pleasure in recommending them to our correspondents as in every way worthy of confidence, and feel assured that all business entrusted to them will receive prompt and careful attention.

LYMAN BLAIR, E. B. MEAD, Late of Blair, Densmore & Co.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of Brewster, Butler, & Co., is this day dissolved [illegible]

BENJAMIN BREWSTER.
[illegible]
JOSIAH R. BUTLER.

CHICAGO, May 21, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, having formed a copartnership under the name and style of Butler, Freeman & Co. [illegible]

JOSIAH R. BUTLER.
WINSOR F. FREEMAN.

CHICAGO, May 21, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of BORGER & GRUNDER, No. 18 State-st., is dissolved by mutual consent [illegible]

HENRY BORGER.
ALBERT GRUNDER.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned [illegible]

[illegible]

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

FOR BUFFALO And Intermediate Ports.

THE SPLENDID UPPER CABIN PASSAGE STEAMER DEAN RICHMOND, Captain E. S. WOLVIN.

Will leave the Union Steamboat Company's Dock [illegible]

PASSENGER STEAMERS LEAVE GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT LANDING, DAILY (Sunday Excepted).

[illegible] A. E. GOODRICH.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription: [illegible]
Daily Edition, per year, by mail...... $12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail...... 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail...... 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail...... 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office Address in full, including State and county.
Postmasters are allowed ten per cent commission on yearly subscriptions.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express Post Office order, or in registered letters at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week. Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870.

A PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.

The principal difference between a republican government and any other is, that its functions are limited and restrained by law to those general objects which the people cannot perform for themselves, and which, of necessity, must be executed by an agent, possessing the authority of all. The Constitution of the United States appoints this agent, and prescribes its duties and powers. Interference with the business, the liberties, or the privileges of the people, except to administer justice and perform those general duties which the people cannot perform *en masse*, was carefully guarded against. So strongly was this principle asserted and maintained, that, until within a very few years, the American people, outside the number who were criminals or office-holders, never experienced, practically, any interference from the National Government, and were scarcely aware of its existence except as they were called upon, once in four years, to elect a President.

There is hardly a case in history in which any body of men constituting the government, ever voluntarily laid aside prerogatives or powers once assumed. The doubtful experiment of to-day becomes the inexorable precedent of to-morrow. Men in office are forever claiming additional prerogatives, and, once allowed to exercise them, it is almost impossible for the people to recover the ground they have lost. We have had numerous illustrations of this fact lately. Under the extraordinary circumstances of the last ten years, and the necessity of exercising extraordinary powers, there has grown up in Congress, and in the executive departments of the government, the dangerous sentiment that the government should take charge generally of the affairs of the people; not merely of their local administration, their social, moral, and educational affairs, but also the regulation of their private business, and their employments and productions. The statute book already exhibits the progress made in this direction, and, of the 3,200 bills now before Congress, three-fourths propose special legislation, and interferences by the General Government in matters over which Congress and the National Government have no more legitimate jurisdiction than they have over the movement of Jupiter's satellites.

The war being over, the government and its powers, and functions, and jurisdiction have fallen back into the ordinary routine of a peace establishment. The occasion for extraordinary powers has ceased. The statesman must turn to the written charter, and there inquire what the duties of the government are. Those duties he will find to be very few and simple. He will find that it was never contemplated that the government should be the paternal institution which had existed so many centuries in other lands, and to re-establish which there is such a strong tendency among us at present. Our fathers knew the evils of such a system, and they avoided them by establishing a government whose only interference with the business and social affairs of the people was to administer justice, coin money, carry the mails, regulate our intercourse with foreign powers, and do a few other things necessary to enable us to hold the position that we can fairly earn among civilized nations. When our government was formed, the world was active in shaking off the crust of feudalism, and we commenced the experiment of a free people governing themselves, without any interference, disturbance or direction of the government. The people were to attend each to his own affairs, and the government was to attend merely to such matters of general character as required a responsible agent. That was the kind of government which was established by the American people, who wished to escape the paternal system, then in full blast under Louis XIV. in France, George III. in England, and the Pope in Italy, Spain, and Austria. It was never contemplated that the people of the United States should be the children of the government, to be fed, clothed, and educated, out of their own estate by guardians; but it was intended to have a government for the execution of the laws, the preservation of order, the arbitrament of controversies among individuals, and to transact external business with other nations. Under the paternal and patriarchal system of other days and other lands, the government built roads and canals, bridges and highways, churches and universities; it selected those who were to be soldiers and sailors, those who should be herdsmen and farmers, those who should be mechanics, and those who should be common laborers; it selected those who should be scholars and those who should be dances, those who should marry and those who should not; those who should be priests and those who should be laymen, those who should be nobles and those who should be plebeians. It regulated the hours of labor and the compensation therefor. It prescribed who should be workers in gold and who in iron, who should cultivate the soil, and what crops and how much should be raised, and what kind of cattle should be bred. It regulated the price of food, the length of the hair, the quality of the clothing, and the shape of buttons. It required a special license to smoke, to fish, to hunt, or to own a horse or vehicle. It regulated the hours of rising and of going to bed, and the time to be devoted to religion and the form of the prayers to be used, and the kind of faggots that heretics should be burned with. It governed the people as the father governs the infants of his family, and endeavored to teach them that all the blessings of life were due to the sovereign wisdom, bounty, and clemency of the government.

With the close of the war, during which so many unwonted powers were exercised, the theory of paternal government has been revived among us. Perhaps nobody in particular is to blame, but so firmly has it become rooted that almost everybody who is not prosperous in business rushes to Congress for relief, or writes to his Representative that something ought to be done to help him. It is expected that government shall build steamboats and railways, and hire people to operate them, construct bridges, dig out harbors, rivers, and canals, regulate the hours of labor, provide compulsory education, teach men mechanic arts, give bounties to particular industries, and levy taxes upon other industries; prohibit certain kinds of importations and exportations, and encourage other kinds; prescribe what persons shall be admitted to hotels, theatres and restaurants, and generally make itself a hateful and costly nuisance. Congress, nothing loath to find its powers and jurisdiction enlarged, sets forth confidently to bring in the millennium. The only means which it has at command is the power to tax. If railroads, steamboats, canals, rivers, harbors, universities, manufactures, mines, navigation, etc., are to be promoted and "fostered" by the government, it can only be done by the proceeds of taxes, for the government does not derive its revenue from the prayers of the faithful. Whatever it gives to one it must take from another. So the taxes are imposed, and the proceeds distributed. This is the paternal government of the feudal system, modified only by religious toleration. How long we shall enjoy this single exemption it is, perhaps, not safe to predict.

Mr. Judd's Tariff bill, which received 109 votes in the House of Representatives on Monday last, is of the half-horse, half-alligator variety of public measures which seem to be best adapted to the comprehension of the present Congress. It embodies no principle of political economy and yet it proposes to reduce taxes, which [illegible] merit. It proposes to [illegible] the tariff on sugar and salt [illegible] per [illegible]. The protectionists want the tariff on [illegible], because the revenue from [illegible] goes principally into the public [illegible] are opposed to a reduction [illegible] on salt, because the proceeds of the tax go principally into the pockets of private individuals. No bill, however meritorious otherwise, which reduces *protective* duties, can command their votes, although they are generally in favor of a reduction of *revenue* duties. Mr. Judd's bill proposes to reduce both kinds of duties on a few enumerated articles, and to repeal the duty on coal entirely. Regarded as a compromise measure, it was a failure, because the monopolists all went against it. Regarded as a test of the prevailing sentiment of the House, it was a success, because it demonstrated that the high tariff fanatics are in a minority of more than twenty votes. It proves also that the Schenck and Kelley faction have been losing ground ever since the tariff debate began, and that they are now weaker than they were when the Schenck bill was abandoned. It leads us to hope, also, that some measure for reducing tariff taxes may yet be passed by Congress at the present session.

The proposed reduction of the duties on sugar by one-third, and of those on tea and coffee one-fifth, would diminish the gold revenue of the government about $14,000,000, provided the amount of sugar, tea, and coffee imported were not increased. But there would probably be a considerable increase in the amount consumed, caused by a cheapening of the articles, which would counterbalance, in part, the loss to the Treasury arising from the reduction of duties. The reduction of the duties on salt and iron, which are now almost prohibitory, would probably lead to an importation of those articles, which would still further counterbalance the loss on tea and sugar. If it should not lead to an increased importation, it would prove that the existing duties are unnecessary, even for protection, and have been maintained only for purposes of robbery.

THE FENIAN FLURRY.

Yesterday we were at peace. At least the country supposed itself as far removed from war alarms as a country containing four millions of Irishmen could be. To-day—

> "The mustering squadron and the clattering car
> Are pouring forward with impetuous speed,
> And swiftly forming in the ranks of war;"

or, at least, they are telegraphing to everybody that they are going to pour, and form, and so on.

The Fenian campaign may be said to have three unfathomable mysteries, viz: First, the objective point; second, the forces that is to move upon it; and, third, what the dence they expect to do when they reach it. Fenian ambitions and Fenian plans are as incomprehensible to us as the Fenian commissary trains and Quartermaster's Department seem to be illusory and vain. But yesterday the Fenian President and Congress were expelled, for non-payment of rent, from some up-town loft or office where they have enjoyed desk room, and to-day there is a gathering of the clans, all along the line, at Boston, St. Albans, Rutland, Montpelier, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie, and St. Paul. One or more incursions over the border are evidently about to be made, and it is equally evident that the men who are venturing upon these raids, are, in the main, utterly unprovided for any serious work. The plan, so far as a mob-movement can be said to have a plan, seems to be to thwart the Canadian expedition to Red River, defeat it and capture its supplies, at the same time making forays at St. Albans and Buffalo, which will be feints or invasions, accordingly as luck and numbers may determine. A few of the bolder spirits are thrown into the gap, in the belief that if fighting begins under fair auspices the rest can be induced to follow. The tactics of the Fenians, like those of Garibaldi and revolutionists generally, depend upon impulse and passion for reinforcements and success. Their campaign is a loosely organized raid and their forces have neither the discipline, treasury, nor supplies for any but the most desultory movements. Our government, if a crossing is made anywhere, will doubtless take effective preventive measures at all other points and render any forwarding of reinforcements impossible. As a means of developing the loyalty of the Canadian militia and strengthening the Dominion against annexation, Fenian raids are excellent. Beyond this, they are foredoomed failures. If the Canadian authorities catch any of these marauders and proceed to hang them, it is not likely that the United States Government will intercede for them a second time.

The Galesburg *Register* opposes the new constitution on account of the provisions in relation to the removal of county seats. It was not in the power of the convention to have framed any article in regard to county seats that would have pleased more than a moiety of the people of Knox County. The delegate from that county supported the article on counties as it passed the convention. He also supported the section in relation to the removal of county seats, and the provision requiring a three-fifths vote to move a county seat further away from the centre of the county—both of which the convention has submitted separately to a vote of the people. If the *Register* is displeased with the action of the convention on these questions, it must hold its own representative responsible for leading that body astray.

Knox County, we believe, is hopelessly rent and torn into implacable and irreconcilable factions on the question of the location of the county seat, and, whichever way the convention might act, one of the factions was sure to be offended. The convention had to agree on something, but for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of definitely taking sides between the various envenomed county seat combatants, it has wisely remitted the question to a direct and separate vote of the electors. This was the best thing it could do under the circumstances.

The fourteenth section of the Bill of Rights in the new constitution reads as follows:

> "No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed."

Had the last clause of this section been incorporated in the present constitution, there would be far less complaint heard of railroad monopoly or extortion. This provision will prevent the Legislature in the future from granting charters that may not subsequently be altered, changed, or amended. There should never be an irrevocable grant of special privileges to any corporation in a republican country. Irrevocable special privileges are undemocratic and subversive of popular rights so far as they conflict with the public good.

The Parliament of Great Britain acted more wisely than our Legislatures in regard to railway charters. All such charters in that country expire at the end of a certain period, and the government has reserved the right to take possession of all the roads, and operate them, as it does the telegraph and Post Office.

In chartering the National Banks, Congress reserved the right to amend, alter, or repeal; and it inserts a similar provision in all charters it grants to railroads, and every other species of corporation. The new Bill of Rights contains many wise and excellent provisions, but none better than those enumerated in Section 14.

The Committee on Manufactures in the House of Representatives is an ornamental branch of the body politic whose sole function is to give a "Chairmanship" to some member who has not sufficient influence or standing to be entitled to a Chairmanship of any committee which has any duties to perform. It is one degree lower in importance than the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions—there being no Revolutionary pensioners now living. If we search the powers of Congress, as enumerated in the constitution, we shall not find the word manufactures, or anything implying manufactures, there. The committee, therefore, is an utterly useless appendage to the House, and it has been reserved to the present committee to prove that it is worse than useless.

The Chairman of this committee is Mr. D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, the same who voted the other day to create for himself and two other persons a monopoly in supplying this country with Bessemer steel rails. A bright thought occurred to this modest person the other day, and that was to compile all the slanders and misstatements that have been uttered against Commissioner Wells, and put them forth as a report of the Committee on Manufactures. Two members of the committee bethought them that it would be well to let Mr. Wells know what was going on, and asked him to prepare a reply to the assaults of Morrell, so far as they related to himself, which he did in the most effective manner. His rejoinder was embodied in the report of the minority of the committee, and has been ordered to be printed in conjunction with Merrell's report, to the great consternation of that individual. We understand that the other members of the committee had paid so little attention to what was going on that when the two reports were presented to the House, several of them were unable to remember which report they had signed.

The Committee on Manufactures ought now to be abolished as *functus officio*, together with the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, the Committee on Education and Labor, the Committee on Mines and Mining, the Committee on Roads and Canals, the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, and the Committee on the Decline of American Commerce—all of which are purely ornamental, if not positively mischievous.

Section 28 of the Legislative article of the new constitution declares that, "No law shall be passed to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment."

This section is intended to put a stop to the abominable practice of office-holders' running down to Springfield every session of the Legislature, to get a special act passed continuing themselves in office beyond the time for which they were elected or appointed. The thing was done so often that the outrage became intolerable. Office-holders from other counties commenced copying the habit of the Chicago fellows and the evil was extending all over the State. If not arrested, it will not be long before all municipal office-holders will get themselves incorporated with "vested rights" to hold their respective places during life, with perpetual succession to their heirs and assigns. It was high time to stop the abuse; but we hear that those who profit by it do not consider the new constitution an improvement on the present one. Perhaps not, but most people think otherwise.

Another provision of the Legislative article, which is said to give umbrage to certain individuals, forbids the Legislature "to pass any special law increasing fees, percentages, or allowances of public officers during the term for which they were elected or appointed." The last clause of Section 9 of the article in relation to counties, provides for the immediate abolition of those petty swindles. It declares that, "All fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such office shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law."

Neither of these provisions will be popular with the gentry whose perquisites have been surreptitiously increased without the knowledge or consent of the people, who have been fleeced thereby. The statute books are swollen with these acts of special robbery, and it was high time to put an end to them.

Mr. R. W. Raymond, Commissioner of Mining Statistics, has made a report upon mining interests, which is now passing through the hands of the Congressional Printer. He estimates the total product of bullion for the year 1869, at $63,500,000, distributed as follows:

California	$22,000,000
Nevada	14,000,000
Oregon and Washington	4,000,000
Idaho	7,000,000
Montana	12,000,000
Colorado and Wyoming	4,000,000
New Mexico	500,000
Arizona	1,000,000
All other sources	1,000,000
	$63,500,000

The result is about $3,500,000 less than last year, owing to the cessation of placer mining, during the excessive droughts, in Northern California, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. The steady augmentation of the product of quartz mining more than compensates for the decline of placer mining. Colorado is advancing hopefully in mining, and, under the stimulus of railroads, is developing great natural capacities for agriculture and manufactures, "with superb climate and delightful scenery." Nevada is feeling the advantages of railroad communication in a gradual decline of prices, which enable old fields to be reworked at a profit.

The point brought out most clearly by the report is, that the placer and gravel deposits are secondary products from the decomposition of fissure veins, and that the same regions which have proved rich in alluvial gold must also be found, on complete survey, to contain auriferous and argentiferous lodes. A more educated class of prospectors and miners, an increase and improvement of the machinery used, and more railroads, are all destined soon to combine in effecting a very considerable increase of our mining product, and a system of mining at once more permanent and profitable.

The testimony taken in the Georgia investigation, by the Senate Judiciary Committee, furnishes a remarkable exhibition of the resources of "cross-examination" in developing the truth from unwilling witnesses. It appears that Mr. Porter, a clerk in the Washington City Post Office, was authorized by Mr. Avery, of the Brunswick & Albany (Ga.) Railway, to use $10,000 of railway bonds, guaranteed by the State of Georgia, to procure the vote of Senator Carpenter against the Bingham amendment. Mr. Porter, when called before the committee, squirmed and prevaricated several hours, but was finally compelled to admit all the essential facts in the case. Mr. Avery, a more astute man than Porter, tried the same game, but was finally laid upon his back, in as helpless and mortifying a condition as his predecessor. Mr. D. C. Forney dodged, equivocated, altered his books, or had them altered by somebody else, and made desperate efforts to conceal the truth, the only result of which was an exposure, more thorough and complete, perhaps, than if he had told the truth at the outset.

The New Constitution.

Our Illinois exchanges, with scarcely an exception, speak highly of the new constitution, and recommend its adoption. It is rarely that a constitution framed by a convention in any State has received so general and cordial an endorsement by the press of all shades of opinion and politics. The St. Louis papers, which circulate considerably in Southern Illinois, also speak well of it. The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* thus writes:

> "It is gratifying to observe the unanimity of opinion, as expressed by the newspaper press, in favor of the new constitution. At first the grumblers and censorious could find little to praise in the labors of the convention. This has changed, and with one exception—the Peoria *Transcript*—newspapers from all sections of the State unite in sustaining its adoption. While it is admitted that the proposed constitution is not perfect in all its details, and, in some respects, is unworthy the great State for whose governance it was prepared, yet it is so greatly an improvement upon the existing one, that objectors are silenced, and the prospect of its adoption is becoming, day by day, more and more promising."

It collates from Illinois exchanges as follows:

> "The Peoria *Review* confesses, since it has critically examined it, to a more favorable opinion of the proposed constitution.
> "The Bloomington *Pantagraph* considers the new constitution a vast improvement upon the old one, and that there is no reasonable probability that we shall ever have a better one.
> "The Carlinville *Democrat* likes the new constitution much better than it expected. Some features are not exactly to its liking, but in the main it is a wise and vast improvement over the present one.
> "The Quincy *Whig* says the question to be decided is not whether or no the new constitution is perfect, but whether it is, as a whole, an improvement on the old one; if so, then it is the duty of the people to vote for its ratification.
> "The Alton *Telegraph* regards it as probably as nearly perfect as any instrument prepared by fallible men could be expected to be.
> "The Lacon *Statesman* believes the labor of revising the fundamental law of a great State no light task. If the new constitution should not prove acceptable to everybody, it is so great an improvement as to suggest the propriety of adopting it, and looking to future Legislatures to correct imperfections or other attendant [illegible].
> "The Fayette *Democrat* having read the new constitution regards it with favor and urges its adoption.
> "Similar extracts of opinions might be multiplied. It is pretty safe to predict the constitution as fair will be adopted, excepting, perhaps, the railroad sections and the article on counties, of which more hereafter.
> "In considering the defects and excellencies of the proposed new constitution, the important amendments in the article on [illegible] should not be lost sight of. [illegible]
> "The article entitled 'future amendments,' irrespective of a general revision through a convention, provides that [illegible]."

This judicious alteration of the present plan [illegible].

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Centralia is out of debt, with $2,500 in the treasury, and requires a tax of only 1 per cent to meet the expenses of the ensuing year.

—Judge Wesley Williams, a resident of Hancock county since 1833, died on the 13th inst., in the 79th year of his age.

—The Delevan *Advertiser* reports that two children belonging to a German family by the name of Vanbrunning, residing some five miles south of Delevan, died very suddenly on Tuesday evening of last week. It appears that they were taken down with measles some two weeks ago, and were attended by a Delevan physician, and, to all appearances, both recovered. On Tuesday evening they called for their supper, and seemed to have a very good appetite. After supper they complained of feeling unwell, and a physician was sent for, but, before he arrived, one of the children was a corpse, and late in the evening, the other child expired. The supposition is that the measles settled upon their lungs.

—The Carlinville *Democrat* says: "There are six papers published in Carlinville now, viz: The Carlinville Weekly and Semi-Weekly *Democrat*, Carlinville *Volksblatt* (German), all owned and published by the Macoupin Printing Company. The *Macoupin Land Register*, with a monthly circulation of 16,000 copies free; owned by McNeill & Co., publishers, proprietors of the county abstracts. The Macoupin *Times*, J. A. J. Birdsall, editor and proprietor. The sixth and last is the *Christliche Kinder Zeitung*, German; edited and published by Rev. C. Witte. The *Democrat* is Republican; the *Volksblatt* independent; the *Register*, neutral; *Times*, Democratic; the *Kinder Zeitung*, religious. The last named paper has a monthly circulation of 3,700. Who says Carlinville is not a live newspaper town, with 3,000 inhabitants and a two million Court House?"

IOWA.

A bird with a body no larger than that of a pigeon, but four feet high, and four feet from tip to tip of its wings, was caught near Bloomfield on Wednesday of last week.

WISCONSIN.

A few days since a Mrs. Streiker, living on Mud Creek, near Wauwatosa, committed suicide. The cause is said to be sorrow that she had induced a daughter to marry contrary to the child's wishes.

—George Dietz, of Milwaukee, was fishing on Saturday, from a bridge of the St. Paul Railway over the Menomonee river, about three miles from the city, and failed to notice the signals of an approaching train, until it was in close proximity. Dietz ran out on the end of one of the sleepers crossing the tops of the piles, when he discovered that his dog was in danger of being run over, and quickly leapt over the track to draw him off, when the pilot of the engine struck him in the back of the head, crushing his skull, and throwing him off into the water. He was picked up, and died an hour afterward. The dog escaped without injury.

INDIANA.

The Ligonier *Banner* announces the death, after a week's existence, of the two-pound child recently born in that city.

—The Lafayette *Dispatch* of the 23d says: "One of the most horrible murders ever known was committed yesterday afternoon, in the usually quiet town of Hamilton, in Clinton County. A man named Moses Davis was some years ago married to a widow named Emmons, who, at the time of her marriage to Davis, was the mother of several children. Davis' conduct to the children was sometimes unbearable, and at other times he seemed very kind to them, but for the last few years he has entertained the bitterest feeling towards them, and especially has he time and again threatened the life of one of the sons, Frank Emmons. On yesterday Davis was sitting calmly conversing with some friends, when he suddenly exclaimed he was going to kill Frank Emmons, and left them. He went to the house of Edward Miller, the husband of one of his step-daughters, and found Emmons. He at once drew a butcher knife and struck at Emmons with it, inflicting a serious wound between the collar bone and neck joint. Emmons staggered out with Davis following him, attempting another blow, which he inflicted, stabbing his victim about the second rib. Emmons fell and expired in about ten minutes. After inflicting the second wound on Emmons, Davis made for Mrs. Miller, swearing he was going 'to exterminate the whole family.' Mr. Miller at once interfered, and succeeded in taking the knife from him, Davis all the time swearing he was going to kill the whole family before he quit. He was arrested, and a large number of the citizens of Hamilton were present, and not a few suggested the propriety of settling the case at once, in Judge Lynch's court. A gentleman said that, some weeks ago, Davis pointed to a deep pond, and said: 'I am going to drown myself there. I am going to kill my wife, and all her children, and then drown myself.' The prisoner was arrested, taken to Frankfort, and closely guarded."

MINNESOTA.

The Wells (Faribault County) *Atlas* says Clark Thompson's farm in a few years will become one of the most celebrated in the State. The farm consists of a tract of about 10,000 acres, or the principal part of sixteen sections. Wells is situated near the centre of this tract, which until recently was but wild prairie. Already there are some forty-five teams engaged in turning over the sod. It is the intention to break 4,000 acres this summer, which in one year from now will be one vast wheat field.

KANSAS.

Hays City enjoys a female Constable.

—The Lawrence *Tribune* of the 21st, says: "We this morning publish at length the decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas, in the somewhat celebrated case of Keokuk, Chief of the Sac and Fox Indians, against Albert Wiley, late Agent of said Indians, for false imprisonment, delivered by Chief Justice Kingman, the other two Judges concurring. The Judge cannot give his sanction to an order making slaves of the Indians, since the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment; but affirms an old, well-established doctrine of the law of nature, nations, and humanity—that all men are by nature equal, and free to travel where they please, keeping the peace, and paying their expenses. He also decides that it is no crime or misdemeanor for an Indian to go to Washington, any more than a white man."

MISSOURI.

An Irish woman who had married a Chinaman, was before a St. Louis court, recently, for trouncing her Asiatic spouse.

—On the 18th inst., a terrible hail-storm visited Moulton, a small town on the North Missouri Railroad, near the Iowa line, prostrating several houses, and doing considerable damage to crops, within a circuit of eight or ten miles. Hail-stones nearly an inch in diameter fell.

—A St. Louis paper announces the prevalence there, in official quarters, of a soul-harrowing suspicion as to the integrity of the high public functionary known as the City Dog Killer. There have been shocking irregularities in the dog-killing department of the St. Louis municipal government, which, following so closely upon the defalcation of Sussky, the City Treasurer, are enough to destroy forever all human confidence in the powers that be out there. The sanguinary superintendent of the sausage supply says that within nine months he has slaughtered some 1,093 puppies, mongrels, whelps, and hounds, and curs of low degree; and demands his compensation at the rate of 25 cents per dog. The Mayor, however, having been seized with a suspicion that all was not right in the accounts, instituted an investigation, and some rather crushing testimony has been brought to bear upon the case. The night watchman at the pound testifies to the most startling discrepancies between the numbers reported and the dogs actually killed, and still further, that the hero kills his dogs several times over—stunning them one day and "chalking it down"—and repeating the process the next day, and so long as the dogs last under that method of treatment. The dog-killer is not likely to get his little bill audited and settled.

OHIO.

During the coming summer, Miss Ransom, of Cleveland, is to paint portraits of Governor Hamilton and General Cox, for the Capitol at Columbus.

—Mrs. Fanny Courtney, residing near Athens, has in her possession a dinner plate, of earthenware and beautiful pattern, which has been in the family for 105 years. She also has a tiny pair of her father's shoes, made for him when a child, 108 years ago.

—About three miles north of Wilmington, between the Xenia and Fort William roads, stands a sycamore tree, which can truthfully be called the monarch of the woods. This tree is about forty feet in circumference at the ground. Ten feet from the ground its diameter is ten feet. About thirty-five feet from the ground it divides into four monster arms, each of which is of the thickness of an ordinary forest tree. This old patriarch stands alone.

—William Neil, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Columbus, died on the 18th inst., aged over 80 years. He came to Ohio in 1812, and to Columbus in 1818, he became the head of the noted stage firm, Neil, Moore & Co., afterwards known as the Ohio Stage Company. He also organized the stage line from Buffalo to St. Louis, and the celebrated "Pony Express" from Washington to the West. Mr. Neil was one of the largest mail contractors in the United States; was President of the old Clinton Bank; and was a prime mover in the construction of the Columbus & Xenia Railroad. He built the first flatboat that ever went from the Scioto country to New Orleans, and took it to its destination. He also built the well-known Neil House, at Memphis. Ten years ago he divided $1,000,000 of property among his children, and, retaining $300,000 or $400,000 for his own uses, retired from active life. He was never a politician, though he was a warm personal friend of General Harrison. He leaves six children, among them, Mr. John Neil, of Chicago, and the wife of ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Denver (Col.) *News* of the 20th says: "John Armour arrived from Kiowa this morning, and reports a most terrible hail-storm on the divide in that vicinity, yesterday afternoon. It lasted for fully a quarter of an hour, during which time the hailstones fell as large as hens eggs and from that down to the size of marbles. While the storm lasted it was tremendous, and Mr. Armour narrowly escaped serious accident from the running away of his team, which was driven wild by the hail."

—The Cheyenne (Wyoming) *Leader* of the 19th says: "The Big Horn exploring expedition, numbering about 150 men, with teams and the necessary provisions and equipments, went into camp near this city last Wednesday. Four days were spent in preparations and drilling, during which several late recruits joined the camp. The party were getting ready to start on Monday. On Saturday last a despatch was received from Washington requesting the party to await further advices. On Sunday, General King, of Fort Russell, had a conference with the leaders of the expedition, in the course of which he announced that he had received instructions to prevent the departure of the exploring party until further orders should be transmitted from headquarters. However, he consented that they might move to a point not exceeding three miles from the fort. This was desirable on account of the stock, as the grazing lands near the city being constantly overrun by cattle, were rather inferior. Accordingly the party started on Monday to the point designated, being five miles from Cheyenne. There they again camped to await further orders from Washington."

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are more than a million paupers in England and Wales.

—The Parliament of North Germany numbers 296 members. Of these, 137 are nobles.

—An Edinburgh paper calls for special omnibuses for mothers with infant children.

—Our timee grandmothers called what are now known as garters, stocking-bands.

—A jury in "the San Rafael, California, Justice's Court" recently brought in a verdict "that they had agreed to disagree," and paid $20 for their little joke.

—Women lecturers have appeared at St. Petersburg, and a lady lawyer recently pleaded an important cause at Kazan, before the Court of Appeals of Justice.

—The *Revolution* advocates "Male Magdalen Asylums." One argument used is, that "for every fallen woman there are forty fallen men."

—In Cheltenham, England, samples of sugar have been found so fearfully adulterated with chromate of lead that it is a wonder how any of the unfortunate partakers of it survived to tell the tale.

—It is rumored in New York that an extravagant fashion has been invented by certain madmen in the uppermost circles of society, who have more money than they know what to do with. This is none other than that of having diamonds set into one's teeth.

—A young lady of Montgomery County, Md., of the most respectable family, and possessed of considerable means, has just eloped with and married a negro, in order to revenge herself upon her parents, who refused to permit her to have the man of her choice.

—At the annual meeting of the State Dental Society in Boston, on Thursday, a doctor explained a case of his where he had extracted an ulcerated tooth, cleaned it of ulcerous matter, and restored it to the jaw, where it is now in use, a perfectly sound tooth. The patient was present and verified the account.

—A lady in Bangor, Me., a short time since, sent her maid-of-all-work up stairs with verbal instructions to take out and clean the windows. Shortly after the lady made a tour of inspection, and, to her horror, found that Bridget had dug out every pane of glass and neatly piled them on the floor.

—On the last day of August, 1870, will take place in Geneva, Switzerland, a congress of the geologists of the Alps. This body embraces those savants of Switzerland, France, Italy, Germany, and Austria who have made a specialty of the geology of the Alps. The session will last three days, and then excursions will be made to the most interesting spots (in a geological point of view) in the vicinity.

—A new comic paper of national sympathies is about to be started in Dublin. It was a question for a time whether it should be called *The Shillelagh* or *Zozimus*, but the latter name was eventually decided upon. "Zozimus" was a famous Dublin street ballad-singer (a blind man) of the period when Daniel O'Connell was in his glory. He possessed rare humor of a rough description, and composed as well as sung the ballads which he sold in the streets.

—The Rev. Merr. Richardson, of Salem Street Church, Worcester, Mass., and brother of the late A. D. Richardson, having received a call from the New England Congregational Church, preached his trial sermon before them last Sunday, in Rutger's Chapel, Fifth avenue and Forty-second street. His subject was the immortality of the soul and eternal punishment. The reverend gentleman made no allusion to recent events.

—And now comes a Turkish gentleman, who hastens to prepare himself for the proposed change in the social status of womankind. In a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, after saying he has no objection to the ladies who took part in a recent suffrage meeting in London sharing in political duties and honors, he states that he has left all his ladies at home free to do as they please in his absence, with no threat of sack or Bosphorus.

—A speaker at a recent woman's suffrage meeting in San Francisco said: "Two girls from a high school went into the country for vacation. An opportunity was afforded them to earn something during their holidays—the one as an assistant in a family, the other to help a farmer through harvesting, it being difficult to hire men. At the end of the vacation they compared results. The housemaid had worked sixteen hours per day, and was paid two dollars per week. The one in the field, who had taken the place of a man, had worked ten hours per day, at two dollars and a half per day. Mark the difference between man's work and man's pay, and woman's work and woman's pay."

—A few days ago, a party were rambling in the woods, near the town of Newfane, N. Y., when one of the youngest, a lad about 12 years old, named "Cob" Walsh, stepped accidentally upon the tail of a black snake. Like lightning the serpent raised its length—one of six feet and three inches—into view, and wound it around the boy's legs, at the same time advancing its head in a threatening manner. It is needless to say that the boy was scared, and there is no guessing what would have been the result of the fierce attack had not the spunk of a dog accompanying them been roused to the pitch of taking hold of the serpent, at which the black coils were loosened, and his serpentine majesty dropped to the ground, when he was summarily despatched by a well-directed shot from a gun in the hands of a young man accompanying the party.

—The Houston (Texas) *Union* says: "A certain Judge Eckles, at Bryan, held by indenture two colored children. They, complaining of cruel treatment, went to their mother, at Brenham. In this they were assisted by John Washington, a colored man. Eckles pursued them to Brenham, and, the matter coming before the Post Commander for investigation, he remanded the children to the mother, and cancelled the indenture on the ground of illegality and cruelty. Eckles returned to Bryan, vowing vengeance against Washington. He found him at work, and at his complaint the colored man was arrested by the police and taken to jail. The Mayor then drinks with Eckles and at dusk surrenders the freedman to him and his two sons. They convey him to a pool of water, shoot him, and threw him into the water for dead. He revives, crawls out, and is taken to town, where he gives his testimony as above. He then dies. The usual Coroner's inquest is held; the Mayor refuses to furnish the dying statement of the murdered man, and the jury bring in a verdict of death by a shot from an unknown hand."

CROPS.

A letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, under date of "Corn Fields of Illinois, May 18," says: "I have taken the grand rounds through Illinois this season, as has been my custom for some years, and I find the difference between the spring and last greater than I ever knew in any two seasons before. Last May the whole country was soaking wet, from the lakes to the timbered land in the south part of the State. A vast deal of land lay idle all summer, in consequence of the spring rains, which soaked it in a way that the plowman could not work it, and much that was plowed and planted floated with water until the middle of June. Altogether, it was the worst corn season I ever knew in the Prairie State. But this year it is just the reverse, and all over the country from one side to the other the spring has been the most favorable ever known. If the plowboys had been consulted and the season made to order, it could not have been better suited to their wishes. Just enough rain has fallen, without any too much in any section, and the sunshine, since the middle of April, has forced vegetation as rapidly as is usual in the month of June. The farmers, like the busy bee, have 'improved each shining hour,' and kept plowing and planting until the whole country seems like one huge corn-field, stretching from north to south and from east to west as far as the map-makers have discovered any lands belonging to Illinois. If there is no drouth from the 10th of July to the 20th of August, then farewell to high prices for short rations, for there will be corn enough raised in the State to feed to bursting all the men, women, and children, and cows, sheep, and hogs between the two oceans. And this joyful prospect does not seem to belong to this State alone, for I am told by parties I meet from a dozen other States that the same good time is anticipated in their section. Some think that the acres of wheat sown for this harvest measure fully equal to the amount sown for last year's harvest. But I can't see it, and I think I've had a good view. There is no very great reduction, however, if any, and the color and general appearance of the growing grain show, on an average, very fair. If not damaged by rust the crop will be a huge one, for quantity depends more on the filling out of the kernel (or berry, as some call it) than on everything else put together. The stock generally are in better fix than usual at this early season. The grass is good, and it is more nutritious than if the season had been wet, and grass cattle begin to look like they would do for choice roast before the middle of summer."

INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of the 23d, says: "Thousands of young osage hedge plants were winter-killed in Jasper County the past season. The *Old Constitution*, Bowling Green, says that farmers from different parts of Clay County report the corn about all planted, and the wheat looking well. The Vincennes *Gazette* says the farmers of Knox County entertain fears that they will not be able to find room for the wheat product of that county. Several orchards in the vicinity of Bedford, Lawrence County, have been almost ruined by the caterpillars. Complaints of the ravages these pests are making reach us from nearly all parts of the State. The Rockport, Spencer County, *Journal* says that the prospect for an abundant crop of everything that grows was never more promising. The fruit crop is unusually flattering. The farmers of Spencer County are making preparations to raise a larger crop of tobacco than usual. The Rensselaer (Jasper County) *Union* say that there will be an average crop of cherries in that locality if the season remains favorable. A letter from Spencer, May 23, says: We were favored with a copious shower of rain here last night,—a great benefit to the wheat, corn, oat and grass. The growing wheat is looking very fine on the bottoms, and a good average on the uplands. Farmers are about done planting corn, and will commence bringing in their wool and wheat next week.' A correspondent of the New Albany *Leader* says that in the southern part of Washington Township, Harrison County, great complaint is made of damage to the wheat by the fly. Some think the crop will be cut short one-half. Other crops are backward and greatly in need of rain. Peaches are generally scarce, but other fruit is more plentiful. The Marion (Grant County) *Chronicle* says: 'The spring crops cannot help but grow this warm and growing weather.'"

KANSAS.

The Topeka *Commonwealth* of the 19th says: "No State has more cheering prospects of large and bountiful crops than Kansas. We learn that Miami has every reason to expect a bountiful harvest. In Johnson, wheat and rye are fine, because put in early and almost universally drilled. A great breadth is reported from Linn, and the growth is very fine. Not an acre of wheat or rye has been winter-killed in Atchison, though the plants are not so well grown as last year on account of the dry weather. Both wheat and rye stand strong and have a vigorous look in Jefferson, though there has been no rain for four months, and very little snow. From Franklin it is reported that there are more good fields of wheat than last year; farmers sowed earlier and the drill is more generally used. In Butler it is said that wheat is suffering from dry weather, no rain having fallen since September last. It is noted in Shawnee that drilled wheat looks better than sowed. And so, from all parts of the State, the accounts reach us, giving evidence of an abundant harvest."

CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 17th says: "The drought is more widespread than has been generally supposed. Even the north has not escaped. While nearly the average quantity of rain fell during the winter, the absence of the usual latter showers, together with the recent hot weather and more recent cold winds, have told very severely upon the crops. This is evidently the case with hay and wheat. Of the latter Solano County will not yield much more than half the usual quantity per acre. Sonoma County has suffered comparatively little. In Napa Valley the want of rain is more apparent. The grain is generally light, especially wheat. In some instances, on the uplands it will not even pay for harvesting, and is being cut for hay. Oats and barley are looking better. The hay crop will be very light. The vines are looking thrifty, and the prospects of a good vintage are promising. A number of new vineyards have been set out, increasing the vine plantation many hundred acres."

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Laws to Enforce It—The Bill Passed by the Senate in Full—Important Provisions—The Extreme Power of the Government to be Employed if Necessary.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The following is the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, as passed by the Senate at 7 o'clock this morning, being an amendment, in the nature of a substitute for the House bill, on the same subject:

WHO SHALL VOTE.

Be it enacted, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are, or who shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race or color or previous condition of servitude; any constitution or law, custom, or any regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its law, to the contrary notwithstanding.

DUTIES OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, If by or under the authority, under the constitution or law of any of the States or Territory any act shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, or by such constitution or laws persons or officers shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. And if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just; and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

THE VOTER'S RIGHT TO QUALIFY.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act or acts shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid, shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act, and thereupon so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any Judge, Inspector, or other officer of elections, whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit, stating such offer, and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just; and shall also for every such offense be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

INTERFERENCE WITH THE RIGHTS OF VOTERS.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person by force, bribery, threats, intimidations, or other unlawful means shall hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct any person from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote, or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offense be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

PENALTY OF ATTEMPTING TO INTIMIDATE.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate any person from exercising, or in exercising, the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands, or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts, for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month, or more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, such persons shall be held guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined and imprisoned, the fine not to exceed $5,000, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years, and shall moreover be thereafter ineligible to and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if in the act of violating any provision in either of the two preceding sections, any other felony, crime, or misdemeanor shall be committed, the offender, on conviction of such violation of said sections, shall be punished for the same with such punishments as are attached to the said felonies, crimes, and misdemeanors by the laws of the State in which the offense may be committed.

PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST THE ACT.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Courts of the United States within their respective districts shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act, and also concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all cases, civil and criminal, arising under this act, except as otherwise provided; and the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and practices governing the United States Courts; and all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted by the indictment of a grand jury, or in cases of crimes or offenses not infamous, the prosecution may be either by indictment, or information filed by the District Attorney, in a court having jurisdiction.

POWERS OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, and every other officer who may be especially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute a proceeding against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested, imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such a court of the United States or Territorial Court as has cognizance of the offense, with a view to afford a speedy and convenient means to all persons in their constitutional right to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act. It shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of Commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act, and such Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offenses created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offenses against the laws of the United States.

DUTIES OF MARSHALS—THE ARMY AND NAVY.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all Marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed, and should any Marshal or Deputy Marshal refuse to receive such a warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall on conviction thereof be fined the sum of $1,000, to the use of the person deprived of the rights conferred by this act; and the better to enable the said Commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their districts respectively, to appoint in writing under their hands any one or a more suitable person from time to time to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid, shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. And such warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

OBSTRUCTING EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer or other person or persons, or those lawfully assigned as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offenses, be subject to a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, by indictment and conviction before the District or Circuit Court of the United States for the district or circuit in which said offense may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

FEES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioners, District Attorneys, the Marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said District, Circuit or Territorial Courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to the usual fees allowed to the Marshal for an arrest of each person he or they shall arrest and take before any such Commissioner, as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such Commissioners, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the Judges, within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States on the certificate of the Judge or of the district within which the rest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in the case of conviction.

THE PRESIDENT TO USE THE ARMY OR NAVY.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such a part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia as shall be deemed necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

INELIGIBLE OFFICE-HOLDERS.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person shall hold an office except as a member of Congress or of some State Legislature, contrary to the provisions of the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, it shall be the duty of the District Attorney of the United States for the district in which such person shall hold office, as aforesaid, to proceed against such person by writ of *quo warranto*, returnable to the Circuit or District Court of the United States in such district, and to prosecute the same to the removal of such person from office; and any writ of *quo warranto*, brought as aforesaid, shall take precedence of all other cases on the docket of the court to which it is made returnable, and shall not be continued unless for cause proved to the satisfaction of the court.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall hereafter knowingly accept or hold any office under the United States, or any State, to which he is ineligible under the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States, or who shall attempt to hold or exercise the duties of any such office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor against the United States, and upon conviction thereof before the Circuit or District Court of the United States, shall be imprisoned not more than one year, or fined not exceeding $1,000, or both, at the discretion of the court.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory of the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishments, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind, any other law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. No tax or charge shall be imposed or enforced by any State upon any person emigrating thereto from a foreign country, which is not equally imposed and enforced upon any person emigrating to such State from any other foreign country, and any law of any State in conflict with this provision is hereby declared null and void.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different pains or penalties on account of such person being an alien, or by any reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment, not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnish the means of their vindication, passed April 9, 1866, is hereby re-enacted, and sections 16 and 17 hereof enforced according to the provisions of said act.

REPEATING OR FALSE VOTING.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if at any election for Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States, any person shall knowingly personate and vote, or attempt to vote, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious, or vote more than once at the same election for any candidate for the same office, or vote at a place where he may not be lawfully entitled to vote without having a lawful right to vote, or do any unlawful act to secure a right or an opportunity to vote for himself or any other person, or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer or promise thereof, or otherwise, unlawfully prevent any qualified voter of any State of the United States of America, or of any Territory thereof, from freely exercising the right of suffrage, or by any such means induce any voter to refuse to exercise any such right, or compel or induce by any such means or otherwise any officer of an election in any such State or Territory, to receive a vote from any person not legally entitled to vote, or interfere in any manner with the officer of said election in the discharge of his duties, or by any of such means, or other unlawful means, induce any officer of an election, or officer whose duty it is to ascertain, announce, or declare the result of any such election, or give or make any certificate, document, or give in relation thereto, to violate or refuse to comply with his duty, or any law regulating the same, or knowingly and wilfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote, or aid, counsel, procure, or advise any such voter, person or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or omit to do any duty, the omission of which is hereby made a crime, or attempt to do so, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and for such crime liable to indictment in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

REGISTERING.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if at any registration of voters for an election of a Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States any person shall knowingly personate or register, or attempt to register in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious, or fraudulently attempt to register, not having a lawful right to do so, or do any unlawful act to secure registration for himself or any other person, or by force, threat, or promise thereof, or hinder any person having a lawful right to register, from duly exercising such right, or compel or induce by any of such means, or any other unlawful means any officer of registration to admit to registration any person not legally entitled thereto, or interfere in any manner with any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties, or by any such means, or any unlawful means, induce any officer of registration to violate or refuse to comply with his duty or any law regulating the same, or, knowingly, wilfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote, or aid, counsel, procure, or advise any such voter, person, or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit any act the omission of which is hereby made a crime; every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be liable to indictment and punishment therefor, as provided for in the nineteenth section of this act for persons guilty of any of the crimes therein specified.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall be deprived of or fail to be elected to any office, except that of a member of Congress or member of a State Legislature, by reason of the denial of any citizen of the right to vote who offered his vote at the election, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall be entitled to hold such office and perform the duties and receive the emoluments thereof, and may recover possession of such office by *quo warranto* or other appropriate proceeding in the Circuit or District Court of the United States for the proper district, or in any State Court having jurisdiction of such proceeding.

Curious Breach of Promise Case.

The trial of the Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., which began before the Allegheny Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, on the 16th instant, and ended on the 18th, was a curious case. The Doctor was engaged to Miss Lillie Hawkes, but the lady became insane. She afterwards recovered, but the Doctor's congregation opposed the match, and he came to the conclusion that her sanity had not been fully re-established, and therefore backed out from his agreement. The lady and her friends felt agrieved; hence the present trial. In defence of his conduct, the Doctor laid a written statement before the presbytery, admitting the engagement, and imprudence and want of judgment in entering into the engagement, and only pleading in extenuation his impression that her mind had not been perfectly restored. He says, also:

"I present in justification of my refusal to proceed further in the matter a fear with regard to her complete mental restoration which became so fixed upon my mind that I could not remove it. I struggled against the power of this impression until others, whose judgment I regarded as reliable, and more unbiassed than my own, unconscious of the relations existing between Miss Hawkes and myself gave expression to the same opinion in my hearing. I became thoroughly convinced that there was on this account a great risk in entering the marriage relation with her, and that, in a matter so solemn and important, I would be doing a wrong and committing a grievance to proceed further.

"It is with deepest interest, and without any spirit of malice or resentment, I feel constrained to make this allusion to Miss Hawkes in my own vindication. I am not conscious of ever having said anything derogatory to her moral or Christian character."

Extracts from the ninety-nine letters which the defendant wrote to Miss Hawkes were read. Here are a few specimens:

LETTER NO. 5—DECEMBER 22, 1868.

"You are all to me. If I have not your entire confidence and affection, I have nothing earthly that I care for. Did I think there was in your heart the least wandering from me; the least indecision as to whether we are to be one in love and life, I would be miserable. I am perfectly true to you. I am prepared to make any sacrifice for you. I have always seen more perfection in you than in any other human character."

LETTER NO. 12—JANUARY 20, 1869.

"I feel inseparably united to you. I look upon the relation in which we stand as equivalent to a real consummation. That consummation, I devoutly hope, shall take place a year from this spring. There are two objects from which I never swerve—one in heaven—God; the other on earth—Lillie."

LETTER NO. 13—JANUARY 23, 1869.

"O, my soul, and let all thy power be fixed on thy Creator, and that beloved Lillie, given thee to love. Fairer than the lillies of the valley, much more than the sweetness of flowers. To [illegible] [illegible] night."

LETTER NO. 20—FEBRUARY 15, 1870.

[illegible]

"I no longer attach value to earthly relationships or of even moderate pleasure that I once did. I feel that I want no one to approach nearer to me than the confines of simple friendship. I would like to marry again if I was thoroughly convinced that it would really be to the advantage of my higher nature—that it would be a means of endearing my soul to some earthly object which would in its influence over my moral nature tend to make it more pure and Godlike, otherwise I would infinitely rather remain as I am, for the sake of the other, no less than myself. Unless I feel right on such a matter it would be a great wrong to enter upon any such alliance with any one on God's earth. For months my mind has been a quiet, but fierce battle-field. I have been, as you know, in a dissatisfied condition. In your presence, I have repeatedly called myself a fool, and so I have been. I have acted without judgment and common sense in many things.

"All that I know of you gives me a high appreciation of your moral excellency, but I am not quietly doubt your capacity to furnish the requisites which my soul craves. But an old fool is hard to cure. I know I am perfectly convinced. But it is as impossible for me to get away from my peculiarities as it would be to drink the Allegheny at one draught.

"Of your Christian character I have the highest opinion. Your Christian aim is high—not fully realized, but whose is ever reached in this world? My soul has been vexed within me for months, but who cares? While God's arm is extended to me I shall quietly bear whatever comes; but vain is the help of man. Woman is called man's help-meet, but how often is she little more than a help eat? This will no doubt strike you as the latter of some crazy man, and I am not certain that I am precisely sane all the time. But I guess the court still knows itself. I am resolved hereafter to do what judgment and conscience dictate, and to cease obliging and disobliging the world so much."

As our despatches have informed us, the presbytery thought the Doctor had done wrong, and rebuked him.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, May 21.

Below we give the report in full made to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, this morning, by Rev. George W. Musgrave, D. D., Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. It is the most important document that will be considered by the assembly, as it provides for the entire rearrangement of all the churches of the denomination. The committee entrusted with the duty of framing it consisted of the following gentlemen:

Old School—Revs. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Charles C. Beatty, D. D., and Cyrus Dickson, D. D.; Elders Henry Day and W. M. Francis.

New School—Revs. S. W. Fisher, D. D., LL.D., Robert W. Patterson, D. D., and Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Elders A. M. Wing, and Joseph F. Tuttle.

The report reads as follows:

To the General Assembly in Session, Philadelphia, May, 1870:

Your committee have held three several meetings in the city of Philadelphia. One in January, another in March, and the final one the present month, just before the assembly. The second, and most important of all our meetings, had the presence of every member. We have endeavored diligently and faithfully to attend to the business of reconstruction, which had been entrusted to us.

Our duties, as described in the concurrent resolutions of the two assemblies for our appointment, were—"to prepare and propose to the General Assembly of the United Church a proper adjustment of the boundaries of the presbyteries and synods, and the ratio representation; and any amendments of the constitution which they may think necessary to secure efficiency and harmony in the administration of the Church, so greatly increased and so rapidly extending." Under this minute, especially the latter part, many supposed our powers very extensive, and our range of subjects almost unrestricted. We have not so judged, but preferred to keep closely to what is more specially mentioned, or clearly implied.

Numerous communications on these matters have reached us; a few from ecclesiastical bodies or associations of ministers, but chiefly from individuals—all which have been respectfully and patiently considered, though the suggestions contained in some of them we may have failed to adopt. Many of them either fell in with our own convictions, or tended somewhat to modify them; a few recommended changes so great and radical in the constitution of presbyteries, synods, and the assembly that we could not approve them; some we thought might better come before your body from another quarter, while others, though important and salutary, would cause such agitation and opposition, if proposed, as might seriously disturb the peace and harmony of our so happily united church. We have thought proper only to recommend measures which were of immediate and pressing necessity, leaving other matters to future and fuller development.

First, then, as to the consolidation, adjustment, and defining the boundaries of synods, we recommend the following, viz.:

1. The Synod of Long Island, to comprise the counties of King, Queen, Suffolk, and Richmond.
2. That of New York, to comprise the counties of New York, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange, Ulster, and Sullivan, with our ministers and churches in Connecticut.
3. That of Albany, to include north of the line of New York Synod, and east of the western line of the counties of Delaware, Schoharie, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, and Franklin, with New England north and east of Connecticut.
4. That of Utica extends west of the Synod of Albany to the western line of Broome, Cortland, Onondaga, and Oswego Counties, and to the State line on the north.
5. That of Geneva, to comprise the counties west of Utica to the west line of Steuben, Ontario, and Wayne Counties.
6. That of Genesee, to embrace all the counties of New York west of the Synod of Geneva.
7. The Synod of New Jersey is conterminous with that State, and has also attached to it the Presbytery of Corisco.
8. That of Philadelphia, to comprise the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, York, Lebanon, and Berks, in Pennsylvania, and to it is also attached the Presbytery of Western Africa.
9. That of Scranton, to comprise the counties of McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford Susquehanna, Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Lehigh, Carbon, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Wyoming, and Sullivan.
10. That of Harrisburgh, to comprise the remainder of the State of Pennsylvania east of the west line of Elk, Clearfield, Blair, and Bedford Counties.
11. That of Pittsburgh, to comprise the counties of Cambria, Somerset, Westmoreland, Fayette, Green, Washington, Allegheny, and Beaver, south of the Ohio River; and all West Virginia west of the Allegheny ridge.
12. That of Erie, to comprise the counties bounded on the east by the west lines of McKean, Elk, Clearfield, and Cambria Counties, and the south lines of the counties of Indiana, Armstrong, Butler, and Beaver, north of the Ohio River.
13. That of Baltimore contains Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, our ministers and churches in Virginia and West Virginia, east of the Allegheny Ridge. To it is also attached the Presbytery of Rio Janeiro.
14. That of Atlantic, embracing the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
15. That of Cleveland, to extend from the Ohio State line on the east, to the west and south lines of the counties of Cuyahoga, Summit, Stark, Tuscarawas, Guernsey, Noble, and Monroe.
16. That of Toledo, to comprise the counties west of the Synod of Cleveland, and to be bounded by the east and south lines of the counties of Lorain, Medina, Huron, Crawford, Wyandot, Hardin, Logan, Champaign, Shelby, and Mercer.
17. That of Cincinnati to comprise the counties bounded by the north and east line of Darke, Miami, Clark, Greene, Fayette, Ross, Vinton, and Gallia.
18. That of Columbus to comprise the remaining, being the central counties of the State of Ohio.
19. That of Michigan embraces the whole peninsula of that State.
20. That of Kentucky is conterminous with that State.
21. That of Tennessee embraces the States of Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas, with all our ministers and churches in the States intervening.
22. That of Indiana South extends to the northern line of the counties of Wayne, Henry, Hancock, Marion, Hendricks, Putnam, Clay, and Vigo.
23. That of Indiana North embraces all of the State north of this line.
24. That of Illinois South to comprise all of the State south of the north lines of Edgar, Douglas, Moultrie, Shelby, Christian, Montgomery, Macoupin, Green, and Calhoun Counties.
25. That of Illinois Central, to comprise the counties north of the above line to the south lines of Kankakee, Grundy, LaSalle, Putnam, Bureau, Henry, and Mercer Counties.
26. That of Illinois North, to comprise the remaining counties, bounded on the south by the north line of Illinois Central.
27. That of Wisconsin takes in all that State, and the part of Michigan lying on Lake Superior.
28. That of Minnesota comprises the State and also Dakota Territory.
29. That of Iowa North, to comprise all the State north of the south lines of Clinton, Jones, Linn, Benton, Tama, Marshall, Story, Boone, Greene, Carroll, Crawford, and Monona Counties.
30. That of Iowa South, to comprise the remainder of the State, with Nebraska and Wyoming Territory.
31. The Synod of Missouri is conterminous with the State.
32. That of Kansas extends over the State, Colorado, and New Mexico and the Indian Territories.
33. That of the Pacific embraces all west of the Rocky Mountains.
34. That of India comprises all our missionaries and churches in that country.
35. That of China comprises all our missionaries and churches in China, Siam and Japan.

In regard to fixing the boundaries of the principal presbyteries, which seemed as distinctly assigned to us, we have felt not only that it would be a most onerous task which we could hardly do for all parts with just discrimination or to general satisfaction, but that it seemed to fall more properly under the province of the different synods or their representatives, who could do it, when assembled, more understandingly to the fuller content of those interested. For this purpose we shall propose a plan which seems to combine the advantages of this mode, with the expressed wish that this assembly shall establish the boundaries of presbyteries as well as of synods. At the same time, in order to secure some uniformity throughout the church, we recommend your adoption of certain general principles on which the presbyteries should be constructed.

1. That each several presbytery, with its ministers and churches within its limits, be defined as to boundaries by geographical lines.
2. That presbyteries be enlarged and the formation of small ones be discouraged; none formed hereafter to consist of less than five ministers, the quorum for business remaining as heretofore.
3. That in the present distribution of presbyteries or their future formation or arrangement by the respective synods it be recommended that no presbytery consist of less than ten ministers, except in outlying, frontier, and missionary districts, and then be constituted as large as possible.
4. That each city, when not too small or too large, constitute one presbytery, which shall usually not include territory outside of the city limits, or, at most, of the county of which it is a part.
5. That when two or more congregations upon different sides of a synodical or presbyterial line are under the pastoral charge, they shall all for the time belong to that presbytery with which the ministry is connected, but only so long as such pastoral relation continue.
6. That ministers without charge are required to unite with that presbytery within the geographical limits of which they ordinarily reside, or nearest to, and to which they shall be amenable for the proper discharge of their ordination engagements.
7. That the presbyteries and synods heretofore existing, which shall lose their present organization by consolidation under these arrangements, shall be considered and designated as continuing their succession in that synod or presbytery now constituted, which includes the largest portion, counting both ministers and churches of said body as existing May 19, 1870, to preserve its records and attend, as may be found necessary, to its business and interests.

In order, then, to a judicious distribution, reconstruction and defining of boundaries for presbyteries within the respective synods, when arranged, we recommend the following plan to be adopted by the Assembly, viz.:

1. That the Commissioners within the bounds of each of their synods so established be appointed respectively a committee, to whom shall be referred the whole subject of presbyterial bounds within their own synod—the times and places of the first meeting both of the synod and the several presbyteries, and all other arrangements thereto pertaining.
2. That as soon as practicable after their action on this part of the report the assembly adjourn over a whole day, to give their several committees an opportunity to meet and perfect their arrangements and reports within that time.
3. That these reports of such committees, when presented to the General Assembly and accepted by them, be referred to a special committee to be arranged and embodied in the form of an act, to be submitted to the assembly for their determination.

The next general subject is that of representation in the General Assembly, and a proper ratio for the same.

Your committee, after full and repeated consideration of this important and difficult subject, are of the opinion that a change in synodical representation is necessary in order to bring the numbers in the assembly within due limits and secure equal rights to all parts of the Church. But so far as we can discover the Church generally is not yet prepared for such a change; and the committee desire to avoid all occasion of discord in our united Church, or needless discussions on this subject in this General Assembly. Therefore, no change from presbyterial representation is proposed, but only a change in the ratio and form of representation, that the same great object may be secured to a great degree.

1. That the ratio of representation be so altered as to provide for one commissioner, minister, or an elder from each presbytery having twenty ministers or less, and in like proportion for any number of ministers over twenty.
2. That wherever the number of members in any presbytery allows a double delegation it be of ministers and elders equally.
3. That in order to equalize, as far as possible, the number of ministers and elders in the assembly, the presbyteries entitled to a single commissioner, or an equal number, shall send alternately a minister and an elder, and it shall be the duty of the synods at their first meetings to arrange the order in which such presbyteries shall send ministers or elders, so that the two classes may be as nearly equal as possible each year.

For the relief of the General Assembly in the despatch of business, and to discourage pertinacious litigation in church courts, the committee recommend that all appeals, references, and complaints terminate at the synod, except in relation to questions of constitutional law or the trial of a minister for heresy in doctrine.

For the purpose of securing the necessary constitutional changes for the foregoing objects the committee propose that this General Assembly send down to the presbyteries the following overtures, viz.:

1. In the Form of Government, Chapter 10, Section 2, after the word "ministers," to insert: "in number not less than five."
2. In the Form of Government, Chapter 12, Section 2, shall be altered to read as follows, viz.: "The General Assembly shall consist, as nearly as practicable, of an equal delegation of ministers and elders from each presbytery in the following proportion, viz., each presbytery consisting of not more than twenty ministers, shall send a minister or an elder each year, alternately, and each presbytery consisting of more than twenty ministers shall send one minister and one elder, and in the like proportion for every twenty ministers in any presbytery; and these delegates so appointed shall be styled Commissioners to the General Assembly."
3. In the Form of Government, Chapter 12, Section 4, add to the first sentence, at its close, the following words: "And which relates exclusively to the construction of the constitution or the trial of a minister for heresy or doctrine."
4. In the Form of Government, Chapter 11, at the end of Section 4, add the following sentence: "Every case of the trial of a minister for heresy, and all questions relating exclusively to the construction of the constitution, may be carried by appeal or complaint to the General Assembly; in all other cases or questions the decision of the synod shall be final."
5. In the Book of Discipline, Chapter 7, Section 2, to read as follows, viz.: "Every kind of decision which is formed in any church judicatory, except the highest, may be reviewed by a superior judicatory, subject to the limitation of appeals from the synod, as provided in the Form of Government, and may be carried before it in one or the other of the four following ways:"

Moreover, it is recommended that the assembly instruct all its presbyteries, at their first appointed meeting, to vote directly "Aye" or "Nay" on these several overtures, and send forthwith an attested copy of their action to the stated clergy of the assembly, who shall keep accurate account of the same, and report it to the assembly.

Furthermore, it is recommended that when this assembly adjourns, at the close of its regular business, it adjourns to meet in this place on the third Tuesday of September next, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of receiving from the presbyteries their responses to these overtures for changes in the constitution, and declaring the result, and for the transaction of no other business whatsoever, except what necessarily pertains thereunto.

Finally, your committee will close their report with a suggestion for the action of the assembly, which they think would secure greater efficiency and despatch in their business.

As much time is consumed and the attention of the assembly distracted with overtures and questions of minor importance coming up from various quarters, impeding the transaction of business of more general interest, it is recommended that the assembly order that hereafter bills and overtures come up only from synods and presbyteries; yet this may not prevent any committee of bills and overtures from bringing before the House, of its own motion, upon a two-thirds vote of the committee, any matter which they may deem of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the General Assembly.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the committee.

GEORGE W. MUSGRAVE, Chairman.

EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Secretary.

The report was placed upon the docket and made the special order for Monday morning.

CUBA.

The Indignities to Consul Phillips—Particulars of the Execution of Wyeth and Speakman—The Consul Forced to Leave Santiago.

From the New York Tribune, May 23.

Consul A. E. Phillips, late of Santiago de Cuba, has just arrived on the steamer North America. His account of his treatment while on the island shows that the Spaniards have little respect for American citizens or the American flag. He says that soon after his predecessor left Cuba the cases of Speakman and Wyeth came up. They were American citizens, and Wyeth had been a telegraph operator in this city. He and Speakman went aboard a steamer in New York harbor, supposing they were going to Cuba all right. Before they had passed Sandy Hook a party of ten or fifteen men boarded the vessel and landed her near Santiago. The entire party was captured, and all were tried, condemned, and sentenced to death. There was no proof of their intimacy with Cuban affairs beyond their presence on the vessel, and everybody believed their story except the Spanish police. On the night before the morning of the execution the Consul did not sleep a moment. All possible means had been used to prevent the execution, except applying to the English Consul. The two held a conference, and just before the fated hour arrived they went to the Spanish Governor, who was said to be asleep. Mr. Phillips forced his way past the servants, and found "His Majesty" in bed smoking. He covered his face with his hands, and said that he did not wish them to ask for any favors. Both Consuls urged their case, and prayed for only three days' respite, saying that the prisoners would be able to prove their innocence by that time.

The Governor declared that they had been sentenced, and that he could not interfere. The English Consul did his utmost, but all efforts were useless, and the condemned were then told to die like Americans. They did, and they met their fate without a struggle.

After this it became warm for the American Consul, but for a while his despatches were forwarded, and each time he received letters of thanks from Washington. Last January he sent a report reflecting severely on the Spanish Government. Some Washington reporters got hold of it, and published extracts. Shortly after this he received anonymous notes from friends in New York, warning him to look out. The same day that the information was received a colored servant rushed into the house, exclaiming, "O, massa, the soldiers have seen a copy of your despatch, and they will kill you. They are gathering up town."

Further rumors of assassination reached him the next hour, and then he thought it was about time to prepare for a visit. Five Americans, with Captain Cox, were all he could muster in the place. The Stars and Stripes were run up, and they determined to die like men. Seeing that there were but few arms, Mr. Phillips sent for the English Consul, who came promptly, and told him that he was obliged to apply to a foreign government for protection. They went to the Governor, and demanded protection. He said that he would do the best he could, but he advised Mr. Phillips to get out of Santiago as quickly as possible. He assured the Consul that he held his life in his hands as he (Phillips) did his. Preparations were made to embark on board a French steamer in the harbor, which would wait only one hour. Mrs. Phillips was sent to the wharf in a close carriage. While a servant was packing up some despatches, word was received that the Consul would be assassinated on his way to the ship. He again applied to the Governor for protection, who sent his private secretary. By going through back alleys, in company with the British Consul the steamer was reached in safety. It was nearly a month after leaving Santiago before Mr. Phillips was able to find an American steamer, and in the meantime he was a guest of the French and English commanders. He finally ran across Admiral Poor at Jamaica, who took him back to Santiago. Here, under the guns of an American man-of-war, it was not considered safe to go ashore, so the papers and accounts of the Consul were sent on board while the vessel lay anchored in front of the town.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Death's Doings Last Week—Condition of the River—What the Pumps have Accomplished.

The Board of Health would have met yesterday at 3 p. m., but that a quorum was not in attendance. Dr. Rauch, Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Gibbs were there, and Messrs. Reynolds, Hoard, and Schloetzer, were not. If there had been a meeting, the following reports would have been presented:

The Sanitary Superintendent would have submitted the following: The number of deaths last week, was 111; the number during the preceding week, 100, and the number during the corresponding week of last year 76, being 35 less than this year. Of the deaths last week, 61 were males and 50 females.

The nativities were: Bohemia, Canada, France, and Scotland, 1 each; Chicago, born of native parents, 20; of foreign parents, 42; other parts of the United States, 18; England, 3; Germany, 5; Holland, 3; Ireland, 5; Norway, 3; Sweden, 2; unknown, 1.

The mean temperature of last week was 70 deg. The deaths were distributed as follows: First Ward, 1; Second, 4; Third, 7; Fourth, none; Fifth, 5; Sixth, 6; Seventh, 9; Eighth, 11; Ninth, 13; Tenth, 1; Eleventh, 5; Twelfth, 4; Thirteenth, 1; Fourteenth, 4; Fifteenth, 8; Sixteenth, 8; Seventh, 7; Eighteenth, 5; Nineteenth, 3; Twentieth, 3; accidents, 3; Alexian Brothers' Hospital, 1; County Hospital, 1; Mercy Hospital, 1; St. Luke's Hospital, 1; suicides, 1; Immigrants, 3; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 1. Total, 111.

The Superintendent says: "There is nothing unusual in the causes of death, save that the diseases incident to infantile life are more common than usual at this season of the year. This may be ascribed to the higher temperature and the increase of immigration.

Cases of small pox were reported at No. 80 South Jefferson street. They have been duly attended to. The streets are said to be in good order, and the sanitary condition of the city to be good.

The report discourses upon the river in the following strain: "The condition of the river, from Tuesday to Friday, did not change much, owing to the lower stage of water in the river, and it was not until Saturday morning that a decided change was perceptible at Madison street, and not until Sunday morning at Van Buren street bridge. For several days, owing to the wind and the daily ebb and flow of the lake, the state of the river from Wells to Madison would change several times a day. [illegible] On Friday the other wheel has been in motion for six hours, and since Saturday both have been in operation. This morning there was hardly any odor at Van Buren street, but at Polk street [illegible] [illegible] Twelfth street. The result, therefore, of the last nine days of pumping, has been to change the condition of the main river and the South Branch to Twelfth street and thence to the pumping works, to make the river worse, or, in other words, to remove the smell from one part of the river to another. If no accident happens to the pumping works, I think that in about nine days the South Branch will be free from smell to Halsted street bridge. The lake is unusually high this spring—higher than in 1864, as shown by the following table:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

"The rain fall from January 1, 1870, to May 1, is 7.340 inches less than last year. This condition cannot last much longer, as only 12.[illegible] inches have fallen since August 1, 1869."

Health Officer Bowman reported the abatement, during the past week, of 1,3[illegible] nuisances.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARD FROM C. D. HESS, ESQ.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The following extract from the Chicago *Times* having been unwittingly taken as reliable by one or two respectable journals that did not understand its animus, I deem it somewhat important to myself at least, and as a matter of information to those of my friends who may feel interested, that I should explain my position to a certain extent. I will be as brief as possible, confining myself to a few facts, as I am yet too busy to open my account with the parties who have shown me so much attention of late:

[illegible]

In reply to this I will simply say that I have now, and shall have so long as Crosby's Opera House is for rent, just as good a claim over this establishment as I ever had; for since the first establishment of my name was ever announced as manager there, it has been so announced with the authority, and that only that Mr. Maretzek's, Mr. Strakosch's, Mr. Grover's, or that of any other manager or temporary lessee, has been. I have never held a lease of the place. [illegible]

[illegible]

And now to nail the falsity of the above extract, I will state the fact that I have received direct from Mr. Albert Crosby, the present proprietor of the Opera House, the unsolicited, yet pleasant and agreeable assurance that he knew the exchange a word with any journalist upon this subject, nor in any way authorized such a statement, and I will here add in conclusion—not that I require or desire any further vindication than the [illegible] of the Opera House a public statement of [illegible] has his entire approval. With much respect, I am very truly your obedient servant,

C. D. HESS,

Joint Director Parepa-Rosa English Opera Company.

BOSTON, May 20, 1870.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"The Streets of New York" at McVicker's this evening.

"Fernande," the new French sensation, for the third time, this evening, at the Museum.

A splendid bill at the Dearborn, closing with the laughable sketch, "Hit Him Again."

The sale of seats for the Opera Bouffe season at the Dearborn, and the Italian season at the Opera House, commence to-morrow morning.

THE HORSE RAILWAY CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

If the *Post* is honest in asserting that I have abandoned my first position, in denying that I ever recommended an increase of city railway fares, then it would seem that its stupidity renders it necessary for me to state, that submitting a communication to the Common Council, with a recommendation "that it be referred to an appropriate committee for their consideration," is, by no means and in no sense, recommending the subject matter of that communication. In presenting this draft of an ordinance in reference to the city railways, I only recommended that it be referred to a committee. As a member of the Common Council, I could do no less than ask that the preamble and resolutions thus submitted by the agents of the railways be so referred. If the *Post* should read in a resolution asking to be recognized as a respectable journal, I would present it, and ask for a reference—but that fact would hardly prove that I was in favor of the resolution. As the *Post* admits its misstatements in reference to my application for a government office, I will close this newspaper controversy by adding, that in bringing the suit against the railway company, I was only seeking to prevent their illegal extortions from the public.

CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN.

CHICAGO, May 24.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Tuesday, May 24:

Emerald st, 192 ft n of Egan av, w f, 24x129 7-10 ft; May 23	$1,850
Michigan av, 27 ft n of Twenty-second st, e f, 25x175 ft; May 23	13,000
Fontaine st, 120 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25x125 ft; May 19	637
Twenty-first st, 181 ft e of Wabash av, n f, 25 ft; May 19	11,500
Egan av, n w cor of Stewart av, s f, 24x125 ft; May 18	2,200
Sedgwick st, bet Sullivan and Sigel sts, e f, 24x110 ft; May 24	1,350
Mohawk st, n of Clybourne av, e f, 20x115 ft; August 14, 1869	600
Blue Island av, opposite Gurley st, s w f, 27x130 ft; May 21	1,200
Arnold st, [illegible] ft s of Cayuga st, e f, 25x130 ft; April 28	[illegible]
Fontaine st, 273 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 25x125 ft; May 18	650
Vallquette st, 408 ft n of Ames st, w f, 100x[illegible]	10,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
Pauline st, 175 ft s of Harrison st, w f, 25x125 ft; May 18	750
Grover st, 38 ft n of Frank st, w f, 24x100 ft; May 18	1,000
Augusta st, 341 ft e of Currier st, s f, 25x125 ft running to railroad; May 10	1,000
Henry st, 129 ft w of Loomis st, s f, 24x124 ft; May 24	1,250
Fulton st, n w cor of Ann st, s f, 20x100 ft; May 16	1,650
Loomis st, 172 ft s of Adams st, w f, 25x125 ft; May 17	1,850
Chicago av, n e cor of Wood st, s f, 50x125 ft; March 3	2,000
Hermitage st, 172 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 25x124 ft; May 18	775
Milwaukee av, 187 ft s e of Noble st, s w f, 24x[illegible] ft; May 24	1,100
Margaret st, 130 ft n of Jefferson st, s f, 25x150 ft; May 24	3,000
Paulina st, n w cor of York st, e f, 101 48-100x125 ft; May 18	3,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Stewart av, s of Fifty-second st, e f, 120x125 ft, with 20x125 from Hanover st; May [illegible]	[illegible]
Cottage Grove, at s e cor of Fifty-sixth st, w f, 210x271; April 30, 1869	[illegible]
Gordon st, 240 ft w of Marshall st, n f, 232x125 ft; May 24	[illegible]
State st, 66 ft s of Forty-first st, e f, 24x132 ft; May 23	[illegible]
Mohawk st, s w corner of Stewart av, s f, 50x125 ft; Feb. 23	[illegible]

WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.

Archer road, n e of Blanchard av, s e f, 94 7-10x125 ft; May 23	[illegible]
Wilcox st, 71 5-10 ft e of Rockwell st, s f, 50x125 ft; May 16	[illegible]

ALPINE SAUCE.

Something New Under the Sun.

EUREKA! EUREKA! EUREKA!

ALPINE SAUCE!

[illegible]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Forest Avenue School—Appointment and Resignation of Teachers.

Reduction of Force—Appointment of Standing Committees.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, at No. 72 La Salle street. There were present: Inspectors Wentworth, Stone, Barker, Walsh, Macalister, Holden, Richberg, Briggs, Moore, Runyon, Carter, Messrs. Clark, Shackford, and President King in the chair.

MONROE STREET PRIMARY.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that the primary building on Monroe street was approaching completion. In order to accommodate the children who were turned out by the recent fire in the Desplaines street branch, the four rooms on the first floor had been occupied by three divisions for the balance of the term. The committee recommended the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the pupils, and asked for authority to proceed in the construction.

The board unanimously adopted the recommendations made in the above report.

FOREST AVENUE SCHOOL.

Inspector Shackford, from the Committee on Finance, submitted a report recommending the payment of a bill of $915, for carpentering and repairing done on the Forest Avenue School, and recommending the approval of the bond of S. L. Russell guaranteeing the work on the roof of the school.

Mr. Holden objected to paying the bill, on the ground that the roof of the school house was insufficient to sustain its own weight.

Mr. Carter supposed that the whole matter related to the roofing was fully understood. He proceeded to explain the nature of the material used, and said it was exactly like that of several first-class buildings in the city. The carpenters were not to blame, as they had simply followed the orders which they had received from the Board of Public Works.

The motion to pay the carpentering bill was withdrawn, and the bond was approved. The bill was finally ordered to be audited.

TEXT BOOKS.

The Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction reported the books which are now in use at the city schools.

THE DESPLAINES STREET FIRE.

The Committee on Apparatus and Furniture made a report in reference to the burning of the South Desplaines Street Branch School, and submitted bids for the necessary furniture for new rooms. The report was accepted.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATES.

The Committee on Examination of Teachers reported that the following partial certificates were incurred in: Sarah J. Busher, Mary A. Furey, Mary B. Norwood, Allie Belle Waterloo, Sara A. Ketey, Margaret Caldwell, Laura A. Randall, Mary A. Wilson.

APPOINTMENT OF TEACHERS.

The Committee on Appointment of Teachers presented the following for confirmation: Mattie Howard, Ella A. Dewey, Assistants in Jones School; Helen M. Dunning, Assistant in Franklin School; Kate A. Sprague, Assistant in Brown School; Della Kehoe and Pauline Coape, Assistants in Foster School; Mary W. Sands and Mary J. Sprague, Assistants in Skinner School; Adelaide M. Butterfield, Assistant in Cottage Grove School; Carrie Stanley, Assistant in Holden School; M. A. Gillet Danforth, Assistant in Pearson Street Primary School; Ella B. Turner and Mary S. Whipple, Assistants in Elm Street Primary School; Alice M. Gray and Carrie A. Smith, Assistants in Third Avenue Primary School.

The appointments were concurred in.

TEACHERS TRANSFERRED.

The following transfers were also confirmed: Mollie Wheeler, from Foster to Moseley; Kate H. Culian, from Jones to Franklin; Mary Brown, from Kinzie to North Branch Primary; Josephine M. Burroughs, from Foster to Skinner; Isabella M. Barnett, from Holden to Wabash Avenue Primary; Frederick W. Ginther, from Wells Street Primary to Carpenter; Seraphine M. Jamot, from Elm Street Primary to LaSalle Street Primary; Mary Fitzpatrick, from North Branch Primary to Kinzie; Anna A. Palmer, from North Branch Primary to Ogden.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The following confirmations were also approved: Marietta L. Skinner, of Jones School; Hattie A. Harvey, of Haven School.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations were accepted: Mary A. Green, Assistant in Jones School; Carrie Reed, Assistant in Kinzie School; Sarah A. Hadley and Mrs. Amelia G. Fiske, Assistants in Franklin School; Mrs. Alice J. Taylor, Assistant, Ogden School; Frances L. Smith, Assistant in [illegible] School; Clara L. Lane, Assistant in Skinner School; Ellen G. Broomell, Assistant in Cottage Grove School; Rosetta A. Phillips, Assistant in Carpenter School; Alice S. Bates, Assistant in Carpenter School; Sarah M. Gistler, Assistant in LaSalle Street Primary School.

REPORT ADOPTED.

The report of the Committee on Janitors, made some time since, was taken up and adopted.

GERMAN.

The Committee on German reported favorably the resolution to introduce the study of German in the Skinner School. The report was unanimously adopted.

A motion was then made to introduce the same books and charts in the Skinner School, for the study of German, as are in use in the other schools.

Messrs. Stone and Walsh objected, on the ground that the study of German was impracticable, and would interfere with the proper prosecution of English studies.

On motion, the matter was postponed for two weeks.

A motion to supply the Haven School with maps and charts was adopted.

AN INDEX.

On motion of Inspector Moore it was ordered that the Committee on Publication be authorized to have an index of the proceedings of the board for the past year prepared and printed, and to have fifty copies of these proceedings bound in volumes. Also, that the copies of the proceedings of the board for the present year be printed in pamphlet form.

CHICAGO SCHOOL FUND.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the matter of the Chicago School fund, reported that the corporation counsel had not yet delivered an opinion in the matter; the committee also reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the janitors in those schools where the [illegible]

The resolution was adopted.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Committee on the High School reported favorably thereon, and recommended that the High School classes in the Hayes and Foster schools be consolidated into one class, to be located at some central point in the West Division of the city.

The report was adopted.

KINZIE SCHOOL.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the question of the Kinzie Street School accommodation, recommended that a new school house, near to the Wells Street School, and to cost $[illegible], be put up there. It was considered that more of these school purposes need be purchased in that district.

A motion to postpone consideration of the report for two weeks created some discussion. The members of the committee were anxious that immediate action should be taken on the recommendations made.

The motion to postpone and publish finally prevailed.

REDUCTION.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction suggested that the number of teachers might be reduced without injuring the schools. The extra teachers may be dispensed with, except in cases where the classes are so large as to require more than one grade in the First Division will not more than fifty pupils in all. Some rule seems desirable as to the number of pupils that shall be assigned to each teacher, in order to determine the number of teachers to be appointed to any school. He would also suggest that the building recently erected on the High School lot will easily accommodate the pupils of the Scammon School, now occupying rented rooms, and also the City Normal School. The school to occupy the first and second stories of that building be made an independent primary school at the beginning of the next school year; that the school of practice be transferred to the building, and that the whole be placed under the direction of the Principal of the Normal School, without extra expense to the city, the Normal School to occupy the upper story.

They were referred to the Committee on High Schools.

COMMITTEES.

The President announced the appointment of the following committees:

Buildings and Grounds—Carter, Runyan, and Shackford.

Finance and Auditing—Briggs, Moore, and Wentworth.

Text Books and Course of Instruction—Macalister, [illegible], and Stone.

Apparatus and Furniture—Shackford, Clark, and Walsh.

Examination of Teachers—Moore, Macalister, Stone, Briggs, and the President.

Appointment of Teachers—Runyan, Barker, and the President.

School Supplies—Wentworth, Macalister, and [illegible].

Prizes and Awards—Tully, Wuenscher, and Carter.

High Schools—Walsh, Clark, Moserve, Tully, Healy, and Hambleton.

[illegible]

The President also announced the following committees on District Schools:

[illegible]

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The President announced the following on Primary Schools: Pearson street, Clark; Elizabeth street, Holden; Rolling Mills, Meserve; Wabash avenue, Tully; Mitchell street, Macalister; Elm street, Shackford; Wentworth avenue, Barker; North Branch, Schintz; Blue Island avenue, Healy; Moore, Moore; Calumet avenue, Stone; LaSalle street, Hambleton; Third avenue, Carter; Kinzie street, Runyan.

The next annual election of teachers, Mr. [illegible] will act as Committee on the Third Avenue Primary School; Mr. Barker, on the Haven, and on the Wentworth Avenue Primary School; Mr. Moore, on the Cottage Grove School, Mr. Richberg, on the Scammon School.

On motion, the board adjourned.

DISEMBOWELLING.

Stabbing Affrays in the Town of Lyons—A Gang of Desperadoes at Work.

THE TRIBUNE of yesterday mentions was made of a couple of stabbing affrays committed in the town of Lyons on Sunday night. Further particulars were developed yesterday, and the matter, in a general aspect, has assumed a very serious aspect. The vast improvements now being carried on by the Riverside Park Company are giving employment to four or five hundred men, most of whom are quartered in the town of Lyons, divided from Riverside by the Des Plaines River. Among such an army of rough laborers, [illegible] it would not be surprising if there were not above an average number of turbulent men. That there is a full complement of ruffians [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of some [illegible] past two weeks, during which time [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] on Sunday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a knife [illegible] a serious wound over Walsh's [illegible].

[illegible] gratified their brutal desires for the moment [illegible] party started towards Haas & Fox's [illegible] then came upon a German [illegible] at the brewery, and highly respected [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] blow, after which he became insensible, in that condition the brutes plunged long knives into the defenceless body, the blades entering the bowels, the shoulders, back, and other parts of the victim's person.

There was considerable excitement in the village on Monday in consequence of the affray, and the officers, supported by citizens, made a dozen or more arrests on suspicion. The party was arraigned before Justice M[illegible], West Side Police Court, yesterday morning, but owing to the efficient as well as the evidence [illegible] among them, but [illegible] [illegible] for them. The statement of the [illegible], however, is sufficient to hold James Murphy, who was among the prisoners. Hearing was continued till to-morrow. He was not admitted to bail. His brother, Michael, also believed to be implicated, is yet at large. It is to be hoped that the perpetrators will be thoroughly investigated, and the purposes, if identified, duly punished.

MISSOURI.

Meeting of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars—St. Louis—Condition of the Order.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars met in the Temple building this morning. Delegates were present from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, California, Nevada, Kansas, Michigan, Illinois, Tennessee, Ohio, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Kentucky, Illinois, Nebraska, District of Columbia, Virginia, and Canada.

Secretary Spencer submitted a long report, which shows the order to be in a very prosperous condition. The number of Good Templars in the United States, Canada, England, and Scotland is 5,306, representing a membership of 389,027.

The majority for degrees is 17,398, although the vote was very light.

The Secretary strongly favors a national prohibition party, and urges persistent effort in that direction, believing that the battle of prohibition must be fought out at the ballot box.

The Treasurer's report shows a good financial condition. The Treasurer urges the establishment of a weekly paper.

The delegates, this afternoon, visited the Botanical Garden, and other places of note in the suburbs, and to-morrow evening will have a banquet.

Railroad Smash-Up Near Lancaster, Pa.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 24.—The Philadelphia express train going east, this morning, plunged into an emigrant train going west, which was lying at Lemon Place. The switch connecting the two tracks had been left open, by the criminal neglect of the conductor of the freight train, and the express train, dashing through the switch, at a rate of speed, ran into the emigrant train. Two passengers in the express train, two baggage masters, were killed, and the engineer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] its own track, directly against the locomotive of the emigrant train. The only person killed was the brakeman of the express train, Wm. Swayne, of Philadelphia. Two German emigrants were injured, and sent to Lancaster. The two baggage, and mail cars were burned, and the track, and all the inmates escaped by jumping.

Bounty Claim Awarded.

BOSTON, May 24.—The Board of Aldermen to-day awarded $40,000 to Colonel Burrell, in full settlement of his claim for recruiting soldiers and sailors to fill the city's quota during the war.

Plan of Teaching Female Medical Students.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—A plan of teaching female medical students has been adopted by the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Steamboat Disaster on the Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The steamer Clara, bound down the Missouri River, heavily laden with grain and hemp, sunk 150 miles above here. It is feared she will break in two and prove a total loss.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 24.

Propellers of from 800 to 400 tons burden, running direct from Chicago to New York without breaking bulk would certainly make a vast change in the transportation business between the Northwest and the Atlantic Seaboard from the facilities afforded by the Erie Canal, which now admits the passage of boats of a capacity of only 210 tons. Such a decided change, however, during the last few years, [illegible] not an impossible, nor even an improbable event. The first step toward it is the Caughnawaga Ship Canal, which was chartered at the last session of the Canadian Parliament. The object of this enterprise is to construct a ship canal of large dimensions between the Indian village of Caughnawaga opposite the mouth of the Ottawa River on the St. Lawrence, and the outlet of Lake Champlain at St. Johns. It will be large enough to admit propellers of 450 tons, and possibly steamships of 600 tons, to run, without breaking bulk, in seven days from Chicago to the head of Lake Champlain. From this point the present head of navigation on the Hudson River, a route for the necessary canal, of the same capacity is susceptible of improvement at a comparatively light expense, 20 miles, via Lake George, and the Upper Hudson River. In fact, there was a bill before the Congress for the improvement of the Hudson above Lansingburg, by dams, and locks, and slack-water navigation. We do not now know the distance that it was then proposed to extend navigation up the Hudson, but we think the whole distance from Lake George to the present head of navigation on the Hudson is but about 50 miles, the proposed slack-water improvement of the Hudson would probably bring it within fifteen or twenty miles of Lake George, the waters of Lake Champlain are already connected with those of the Hudson by the Champlain Canal, and, though this is too small to admit the passage of steamers of the size here proposed, it could be enlarged, and thus the connection made from Lake George that could be improved to admit the passage of steamers into the Hudson. At any rate it would be a less difficult undertaking to continue the line of the same slack-water navigation from the head of Lake Champlain through to the Hudson than the undertaking of the Canadians in making the sixty or seventy miles of the proposed Caughnawaga Canal. The present water communication of the upper lakes with New York is gorged by the Erie Canal, as everybody knows it, at certain seasons, is entirely inadequate to accommodate the business. Even if the class of propellers that navigate through from Chicago to New York was no smaller than above indicated, the fact that they could go through, and carry grain without putting it through the toll-gate of an additional fare, would greatly diminish the cost of transportation.

The New York *World* speaks of the projected article adopted by the State Convention as follows:

"Coming to the subject of corporations, it will be found that the proposed new Constitution of Illinois assails the pretensions of these corporations with such a determined vigor and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] whole country."

The New York *Times* publishes the following summary of the foreign trade of the United States for the first seven months of the fiscal year, being from July 1, 1869, to January 31, 1870, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—SEVEN MONTHS.

Imported foreign goods, in gross, [illegible] Re-exported, out of bond, etc. [illegible]

Total, as for U. S. markets	[illegible]
Goods in bond June 30, 1869	[illegible]
Goods in bond Jan. 31, 1870	[illegible]
Foreign goods taken for consumption	[illegible]
Exported in domestic produce, gold value	[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]
Exported in domestic bullion, etc.	$34,786,841
In foreign bullion, etc.	5,491,319
Together	$60,519,000
Less foreign imported	14,167,796
Net outgo of specie	[illegible]
Apparent balance against U. S.	[illegible]

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1870. July 1 to Jan. 31.	
Goods for consumption	$247,089,500	[illegible]
Produce exported	208,173,172	[illegible]
Bal. ex. balance of specie	$38,486,567	[illegible]
Net outgo of specie	17,031,030	[illegible]
Apparent balance	$15,444,437	[illegible]

"Currency values of domestic exports, exclusive of gold and silver, seven months, 1870, [illegible]; same period 1869, $150,[illegible]. Reduced to gold values at Bureau of Statistics at Washington.

The foregoing shows plainly enough that it was that put down the price of gold from an average of 135 last summer, to 119 in January. The increase of $60,000,000 in the gold value of the exports of produce in the seven months ending January 31, 1870, over the same period in the previous year was due to the increased exports of cotton.

The money market begins to show signs of working closer. The drain of currency to the country during the past ten days, together with some increase of demand from the city borrowers, has about absorbed the large surplus of unemployed funds with which the banks were overburdened two weeks ago, and some of them have now no surplus above their legal reserve.

The currency which, in the present movement, began to flow to the country some ten days ago, will not begin to find its way back for two or three weeks yet, and as it is still going out pretty freely, the tendency of the money market between now and then will probably be toward increased activity.

As far as the character of receipts of currency for the next week or two are indicated by the currency shipments, they are in favor of a continuance of heavy receipts of corn for a week or two yet, as fully three-fourths of the currency that is being forwarded is going to the corn raising districts of the Illinois Central Railroad. There is very little going to Southern Iowa, Minnesota, or any other wheat growing sections.

Exchange continues weak at 25@50c discount for sales between banks. Over the counter the rates are variable, all from par to 1-10 discount, and the bills are taken at 1-10 premium. Buffalo at 1/4 c off, and Gowanda [illegible].

The following were the Stock Board to-day [illegible]:

First National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Sav's L'n & Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibernian Banking Association	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (sewerage)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (water loan)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s (coupon)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Dock Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Gas and Coke Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City R. R., South Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City R. R., West Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City R. R., North Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firemen's Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual Security Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumbermen's Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamar Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]

The range of gold in New York to-day, as telegraphed to Barrett & Marsh, was as follows:

[illegible]

NEW YORK, May 24.—The tongue of speculation [illegible]

[illegible]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Death's Doings Last Week—Condition of the River—What the Pumps have Accomplished.

The Board of Health would have met yesterday at 3 p. m., but that a quorum was not in attendance. Dr. Rauch, Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Giles were there, and Messrs. Reynolds, Hoard, and Schloetzer, were not. If there had been a quorum, the following reports would have been presented:

[illegible]

The rain fall from January 1, 1870, to May 21 is 1.260 inches less than last year. This condition cannot last much longer, as only 12.329 inches have fallen since August 1, 1869.

Health Officer Bowman reported the abatement during the past week, of 1,396 nuisances.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARD FROM C. D. HESS, ESQ.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The following extract from the Chicago *Times* having been unwittingly taken as reliable by one or two respectable journals that did not understand its animus, I deem it somewhat important to myself as well, and as a matter of information to those of my friends who may feel interested, that I should explain my position to a certain extent. I will be as brief as possible, confining myself to a few facts, and am yet too busy to open my account with the parties who have shown me so much attention of late:

[illegible]

C. D. HESS,
Joint Director Parepa-Rosa English Opera Company.

BOSTON, May 20, 1870.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"The Streets of New York" at McVicker's this evening.

"Fernande," the new French sensation, for the third time, this evening, at the Museum.

A special bill at the Dearborn, closing with the laughable sketch, "Hit Him Again."

The sale of seats for the Grand Bouffe season at the Dearborn, and the Italian season at the Opera House, commence to-morrow morning.

THE HORSE RAILWAY CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

If the *Post* is honest in asserting that I have abandoned my first position, in denying that I ever recommended an increase of city railway fares, then it would seem that this stupidity renders it necessary for me to state, that submitting a communication to the Common Council with a recommendation "that it be referred to an appropriate committee for their consideration," is, by no means and in no sense, recommending the subject matter of the communication. In presenting this draft of an ordinance in reference to the city railways, I only recommended that it be referred to a committee. As a member of the Common Council, I could do no less than ask that the preamble and resolutions thus submitted, by the agents of the railways be so referred. If the *Post* should send in a resolution asking to be recognized as a respectable journal, I would present it, and ask its reference—but that fact would hardly prove that I was in favor of the resolution. As the *Post* adds its misstatements in reference to my application for a government office, I will close this newspaper controversy by adding that, in bringing the suit against the railway company, I am only seeking to prevent their illegal extortions from the public.

CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN.

CHICAGO, May 24.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Tuesday, May 24:

[illegible]

CUBA.

Indignities to Consul Phillips—Particulars of the Execution of Wyeth and Speakman—The Consul Forced to Leave Santiago.

From the New York Tribune, May 22.

Consul A. E. Phillips, late of Santiago de Cuba, has just arrived on the steamer North America. His account of his treatment while on the island shows that the Spaniards have little respect for American citizens or the American flag.

[illegible]

ALPINE SAUCE.

Something New Under the Sun.

EUREKA! EUREKA! EUREKA!

ALPINE SAUCE!

[illegible]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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MONROE STREET PRIMARY.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that the primary building on Monroe street was approaching completion. In order to accommodate the children who were turned out by the recent fire in the Desplaines street branch, the four rooms on the first floor had been occupied by these divisions for the balance of the term. The committee recommended the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the pupils, and asked for authority to proceed in the construction.

The board unanimously adopted the recommendations made in the above report.

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Inspector Shackford, from the Committee on Finance, submitted a report recommending the payment of a bill of $510, for carpentering and repairing done on the Forest Avenue School, and recommending the approval of the bond of S. I. Russell guaranteeing the work on the roof of the building.

Mr. Holden objected to paying the bill, on the ground that the roof of the school house was insufficient to sustain its own weight.

[illegible]

The motion to pay the carpentering bill was withdrawn, and the bond was approved. The bill was finally ordered to be audited.

TEXT BOOKS.

The Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction reported the books which are now in use at the city schools.

[illegible]

APPOINTMENT OF TEACHERS.

[illegible]

TEACHERS TRANSFERRED.

[illegible]

CONFIRMATIONS.

The following confirmations were also approved: Marietta L. Skinner, of Jones School; Hattie A. Harvey, of Haven School.

RESIGNATIONS.

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The Committee on German reported favorably the resolution to introduce the study of German in the Skinner School. The report was unanimously adopted.

[illegible]

AN INDEX.

[illegible]

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

[illegible]

KINZIE SCHOOL.

[illegible]

REDUCTION.

[illegible]

COMMITTEES.

The President announced the appointment of the following committees:

[illegible]

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

[illegible]

On motion, the board adjourned.

DISEMBOWELLING.

Startling Affairs in the Town of Lyons—A Gang of Desperadoes at Work.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

Meeting of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars in St. Louis—Condition of the Order.

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[illegible]

Railroad Smash-Up Near Lancaster, Pa.

[illegible]

Bounty Claims Awarded.

[illegible]

Plan of Teaching Female Medical Students.

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[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 24.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 24.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 24.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening:

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 24.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Wool Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

New Vessels.

[illegible]

Latest from Lake Superior and the Sault.

[illegible]

Size of Our Great Lakes.

The latest measurements of our fresh water seas are as follows:

[illegible]

The length of all five is 1,534 miles, covering an area upwards of 90,000 miles.

Disasters.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Secret Troubles—Manhood.

[illegible]

Manhood and Womanhood.

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend.

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett.

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

SEA MOSS FARINE.

THE NEW FOOD SOURCE.

SEA MOSS FARINE.—This new and elegant preparation, made from Irish Moss, or Carrageen, is conceded to be the cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world. As a delightful table dessert it has no equal, and is a light and delicate food for invalids and children. It is superior to all kindred preparations.

This new article of food has everywhere won "golden opinions" of all sorts of people, and the housekeepers of the land generally regard it in the double light of a staple necessary and a delicious luxury, for while it lessens the expense of living, the exquisite dishes prepared from it cannot be obtained even at an extravagant cost from any other source. For twenty-five cents you can buy a package which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c.

RAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO.,
53 Park Place, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
Railway Agents,
12 Wall-st., New York.

[illegible]

☞ *Particular attention given to the negotiation of Railway and other corporate loans.*

N. B.—Interest allowed on Deposits.

New York, May 3, 1870.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

[illegible]

THE GREAT
Spring & Summer Tonic.

Medical treatment has been revolutionized, and at last the discovery has been made that RENOVATION, NOT PROSTRATION, IS THE TRUE MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY. The introduction of PLANTATION BITTERS, prepared with pure St. Croix Rum and Calisaya Bark, opened the eyes of the world to this great fact. The life-sustaining principle embodied in this great Vegetable Restorative is manifested in the weak and desponding by an immediate and most encouraging change. If the appetite has failed, it is quickened; if digestion has been painful and imperfect, it becomes easy and thorough; if the liver is torpid, it is roused and regulated; if the nerves are relaxed, they are strengthened and restrung; if the brain has been haunted by morbid fancies, they are put to flight, and hope and cheerfulness return. In the face of the extraordinary cures of general debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and mental despondency, wrought by Plantation Bitters, no practitioner not in league with death and the undertaker could persist in it. The terrible evacuants which were once prescribed as Spring and Summer medicines have utterly lost their *prestige*. The sick will not take them, and Plantation Bitters, in which are combined the elements of a stomachic, an invigorant, a mild laxative, a nervine, and an anti-bilious specific, reigns in their stead. Sold by all Druggists.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

ADVERTISEMENT
FOR PROPOSALS FOR
PRINTING AND BINDING
THE
LAWS, JOURNALS, REPORTS, Etc.,
OF THE
27th General Assembly.

[illegible]

EDWARD RUMMEL,

OCEAN STEAMERS.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Rates of Passage Reduced.

[illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to California and China.
FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF

COMPOUND
Extract Buchu

The component parts are

BUCHU, Long Leaf, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.

[illegible]

BUCHU,

[illegible]

The Buchu in my Preparation Predominates.

[illegible]

CAN BE USED IN CASES WHERE FEVER OR INFLAMMATION EXIST.

[illegible]

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist of 16 Years' Experience.

[From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

[illegible]

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown-sts., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weakness arising from Indiscretion.

[illegible]

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil.

IN FACT,

Universal Lassitude, Prostration,

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S
Extract Buchu

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S
Fluid Extract of Buchu,

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S
Fluid Extract Buchu
AND
Improved Rose Wash

[illegible]

USE
HELMBOLD'S
Fluid Extract Buchu

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

[illegible]

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, N. Y.

[illegible]

SPORTING MATTERS.

Sharp Game Between the White Stockings and Garden City Nines.

The Former Victorious by a Score of 46 to 12.

BASE BALL.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. GARDEN CITY.

[illegible] Chicago concerning the White Stockings and their doings, was forcibly demonstrated by the assembly of over two thousand people at Ogden Park yesterday afternoon, to witness a match game between the great professional nine and the Garden City Club. [illegible]

[illegible]

In the fifth inning the White Stockings were kalsomined, which process was the result of a well-stopped hot grounder by White, and a good throw to Pullen; a fine throw by the catcher to second, whereby Craver was caught in an attempted larceny, and a foul tip nicely held by the catcher.

The game lasted precisely two hours, ending with 46 runs for the White Stockings, against 12 by the Garden Citys. [illegible]

[illegible]

SCORE.

[illegible]

GAMES IN PROSPECTIVE.

[illegible]

—On Friday the White Stockings visit Janesville, and on Saturday Milwaukee, playing a game in each place.

—The "Novelty" is the name of a recently organized base ball club in this city. [illegible]

EMPIRES VS. ELASTICS.

[illegible]

POST OFFICE VS. RAILWAY CLERKS.

[illegible]

FOREST CITY VS. BUCKEYES.

[illegible]

ATLANTICS—NATIONALS.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Atlantics defeated the Nationals at base ball to-day. Score, 21 to 9.

THE TURF.

THE SPRING RACES AT TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, May 24.—The spring races on the fair ground, near this city, opened to-day under the most favorable auspices—good weather and good track. [illegible]

The races to-morrow will be very interesting. [illegible]

PEDESTRIANISM.

FOOT RACE AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, May 24.—A foot race against time was run this evening by Joe Morris, alias Morrison Pat, for a purse of $100, from the Pacific House to the Northwestern depot, a distance of 2,000 feet. Time—2 minutes and 12 seconds. Considerable money changed hands on the result. A large crowd witnessed the race.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Poor House and Insane Asylum.

The Cook County Insane Asylum, now in process of erection on the Poor House farm, in the town of Jefferson, is progressing rapidly. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ex-Sheriff Fischer.

We understand that ex-Sheriff Fischer, of this county, is sojourning in Sacramento, California, and that the warden, Walpole, has left him, or is to leave. [illegible]

Hotel Personals.

[illegible]

—Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: [illegible]

[illegible] Decoration Day.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the decoration of the soldiers' graves and the dedication of the soldiers' monument at Rosehill, on Monday next, was held yesterday afternoon, J. W. Preston, Esq., in the chair. The following committees were appointed: [illegible]

For Calvary—Colonel Owen Stuart and Captain John Harrington.

For German Lutheran—J. Wolfram, Esq., H. Mullke, Esq., August Schwarz, Esq.

For Oakwood—Major L. F. Holden, Captain G. F. Robinson.

On Transportation—J. W. Preston, Esq., Colonel L. Bridges.

The committee adjourned, to meet on Thursday afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock, at the committee-room of the Board of Trade.

The members of the several committees are earnestly requested to be present, in order to conclude final arrangements.

Newspaper Postage.

There are several thousand copies of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE and supplement, and other Chicago Sunday papers, which are put up in wrappers and mailed every Sunday. [illegible]

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for May 24, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[illegible]

Yesterday's Fires.

At 12:30 this morning a fire broke out, from some unknown cause, on the first floor of the building No. 75½ Monroe street, occupied by Thomas Nelson as a paint shop. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, Superintendent Kennedy was instructed to prosecute all saloon keepers violating the ordinances of the city relative to closing their doors on Sunday. [illegible]

—The following gentlemen have been appointed as a Finance Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association: [illegible]

—Contracts for laying brick for sewers were awarded yesterday at the Board of Public Works, as follows: [illegible]

—The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at No. [illegible] North Wells street, on the remains of Louis Froslick, 10 months old, [illegible]

[illegible]

CITY TAXES.

Abstract of the Report of the City Collector for the Past Year.

[illegible]

The "Novelty" Road Wagon.

The demand for the "Novelty" (formerly Locke) road wagon is on the increase. [illegible]

The Boston Excursion.

The Boston excursion party, which passes through this city on their way to the West, sent an order, yesterday, to Messrs. Blake, Herdman & Co., of the celebrated Dake bakery, [illegible]

Family Dry Hop Yeast.

An article no family should be without is Joyce & Stratton's Family Dry Hop Yeast. [illegible]

Window Screens.

[illegible]

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Boston—San Francisco.

A Splendid Train of Cars—A Notable Excursion Party.

The Boston party of excursionists, made up principally of members of the Board of Trade of that city, and their families, which left Boston on Monday morning last at 9:15, reached this city last night at 11:15, and are now quartered at the Tremont and Sherman Houses, as the guests of the Chicago Board of Trade. They will remain here until to-day noon, and then proceed on their journey to San Francisco, via the Chicago & Northwestern and Pacific Railways, reaching that city on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning next, tarrying at Salt Lake City over the Sabbath.

ORIGIN OF THE PARTY.

As this will prove one of the most notable parties that ever "crossed the continent" we propose to give some particulars of the circumstances connected with the origin and arrangements of the trip, which have been the theme of many newspaper paragraphs during the past six months. The idea was first suggested in the Boston Board of Trade, last October, when a resolution was introduced authorizing the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report upon the feasibility of a trans-continental railroad excursion under the auspices of the board. [illegible]

THE PARTY.

As soon as the time was fixed for the excursion party to start—23d of May—the arrangements were very rapidly developed. In March a circular was addressed to each member of the Board of Trade, informing him of the steps which had been taken, inviting him to join the party, and requesting him to inform the Secretary of the board of his purpose, not later than the 15th of April. The number who notified the Secretary was about one hundred and twenty-five, including ladies. With a few exceptions, the gentlemen are members of the Board of Trade, and three-fourths of them are accompanied by their wives. The following is a complete list of the party:

HON. ALEX. H. RICE, MAJ. GEORGE P. DENNY, HON. J. M. S. WILLIAMS, JAS. W. BLISS, EDWARD W. KINSLEY — Executive Committee.

[illegible]

THE TRAIN.

Excursion parties over the Pacific Railroad to the Pacific coast [illegible]

[illegible]

The entire train is equipped with every desirable accessory that may tend in the least to promote the ease of the passengers—elaborate hangings, costly upholstery, artistic gilding, and beautifully finished wood work marking every portion of their arrangements. [illegible]

This train of cars, it will be recollected, left this city on Wednesday last, and reached Boston on Saturday afternoon. [illegible]

[illegible]

As stated above, this elegant train of cars, with its distinguished party, left Boston on Monday morning at 9:15. [illegible]

AN INCIDENT.

[illegible]

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

When the train reached Michigan City, a delegation of twenty-five from the Chicago Board of Trade was found waiting to receive their Boston friends. The following gentlemen constituted the delegation:

[illegible]

[illegible]

The delegation were most cordially received by the Boston party. [illegible]

TO-DAY.

The Board of Trade will proceed to the Tremont and Sherman Houses, this morning, at 9 o'clock, with a sufficient number of carriages to take in the whole Boston party, and drive them through our more important streets and avenues, giving them an opportunity to see Chicago as it now looks. At 12 o'clock the party will leave on their elegant train over the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, for California, with the intention of exhausting about one month in visiting Yosemite, the Geisers, and the other wonders of the Pacific coast.

WISCONSIN.

Death of the Venerable Bishop Kemper.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the venerable Bishop J. Kemper, breathed his last, peacefully, quietly and happily, befitting the long, useful and Christian life which will long stand as a shining example for all men to follow. [illegible]

Wrecking Items—Recent Marine Disasters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—The wrecker Leviathan brought in, this morning, the wreck of the schooner Raleigh, [illegible]

It is reported to-day by a lake Captain that a black schooner was seen capsized off Manitowoc. She was met on Sunday. No person was on board of her, and her name could not be obtained.

The bark City of Buffalo is ashore on Drummond Island, but can be easily got off.

IOWA.

Heavy Land Claim—Journalistic.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, May 24.—Mr. Jesse Mathews, of Fairfield, Iowa, claims to have bought, in the year 1840, one thousand acres of land, paying therefor $1,300, taking deed for the land, and has never paid taxes nor looked after the land till now. He has gone for his deeds, and expects, or says he will prove his ownership completely. Some of the claimant's land is in the business portion of the city.

Das Banner, a German Democratic paper, put forth its first number yesterday. Dr. Carl De Haas is editor. The paper starts with every prospect of success.

The man who was hurt by falling from a balloon last week Tuesday, is getting around again, but is obliged to use crutches.

The *Journal*, an evening paper published here, subsided with its issue of Saturday last. Cause, lack of custom.

Weather cold and pleasant.

ILLINOIS.

Military Reunion at Jacksonville—Building Contract.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, May 24.—Preparations by the citizens of Jacksonville for the reception and entertainment of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment on the occasion of their grand reunion to-morrow in this city, have been made upon an extensive scale. [illegible]

The contract for rebuilding the Methodist Female College, burned last February, has been awarded to N. D. Richardson, of Springfield at $28,960.

Crop Prospects in LaSalle County.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 24.—The farmers in this vicinity are seeling more confident than ever of good crops since the fine rain of Sunday night. They say that corn, oats, and wheat are looking finely, and they have less fear of a drouth than before. [illegible]

Weather quite cool, but pleasant.

THE WEST.

The St. Louis & Fort Scott Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The St. Louis & Fort Scott Railroad Company formally organized here yesterday by the election of Amos W. Maupin, of Franklin County, Mo., President, [illegible]

Big Indians En Route to Washington.

CHEYENNE, W. T., May 24.—Red Cloud and nineteen Chiefs, and the head men of the Sioux nation, arrived at Fort Laramie this morning. John Richards is with them. They came into the post on foot, singing their native songs. They will probably reach here on the 27th.

[illegible], N. C.

NEWBERN, N. C., May 24.—J. W. Stevens, ex-State Senator, was brutally assassinated in the Court House at Pelham, on Saturday. The murderers are unknown.

Cambridge Live Stock Market.

CAMBRIDGE, May 24.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 750 head. [illegible]

The Mutual Insurance Company of New York.

We invite the attention of the policy holders in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, to the following correspondence. [illegible]

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible]

Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Lame Walk—The Blind See—The deaf hear. Doctor Warren, of New York, [illegible]

Too often a cold is considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, [illegible]

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron.—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. [illegible]

A Single Trial of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, [illegible]

All Right Relieves Corns and Bunions, [illegible]

A Good Hotel is a benefit to the community, and Boston may well be proud of its noted American House, so long and so well kept by Lewis Rice, Esq. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished, it need fear no competitor.

Connubial Felicity.—Nothing tends more to connubial happiness, than cheerful and healthy infants and children. Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup is the great children's soothing remedy.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

A Large Stock of New and Second-hand Safes at low prices, for sale at Harris' factory, 60 South Canal street.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. A. CHIZZOLA .... Business Manager

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

ONLY ONE WEEK,

Commencing Monday, May 30.

[illegible]

Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA. Miss ISABEL McCULLOCH. Mme. IMOGENE BROWN, Mlle. LAMI.

Signor G. LEFRANC.

Signor [illegible]

Signor PETRILLI.

Herr JOSEF HERMANNS.

[illegible]

Opening Night, Monday, May 30.

Signor LEFRANC, in Il Trovatore.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT CHARACTER ACTOR,

Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,

WEDNESDAY, last night of the great 7-act Drama

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager.

THE VERDICT RENDERED!

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMEDY!

First Grand Fernande Matinee

TO-DAY AT 2:30,

FERNANDE [illegible] FERNANDE

DEARBORN THEATRE.

[illegible]

MLLE. PAULINE CANISSA.

[illegible]

HERR THEODORE HABELMANN.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

LAST WEEK THIS SEASON OF

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

AN IMMENSE FAREWELL BILL.

The Great Laughable Farce,

HIT HIM AGAIN.

QUIET LODGINGS.

BOB HART'S STUMP SPEECH.

New First Part.

SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!

DR. LIVINGSTONE IN AFRICA.

First public lecture in the Hall of the Historical Society, Ontario-st., between Clark and Dearborn,

Thursday Evening, May 26, at 8 O'clock.

DR. W. I. DAVIS,

[illegible]

DAILY EXCURSIONS.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.

GREAT CATALOGUE SALE,

OF

40 Cases Men's Kip, Calf and Buff Boots,
25 Cases Boys' and Youth's Boots,
50 Cases Men's Calf, Kip, and Buff Balmorals and Congress,
40 Cases Boys' and Youth's Kip and Buff Balmorals and Congress,
40 Cases Women's Calf, Buff, and Serge Balmorals and Congress,
60 Cases Misses' and Children's Buff and Serge Balmorals and Congress,
25 Cases Men's and Women's Assorted Slippers,

On WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 9½ a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

By GRUBB & MEYER,

Auctioneers, 168 South Clark-st.

NEW FURNITURE, &c.,

[illegible]

By EDW. F. THOMAS & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, and Balmorals, Cassimere and Fur Hats, Straw Goods, Hosiery, Yankee Notions, &c.

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, 4, 7, and 11 Randolph-st., On WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 9½ o'clock.

STRAW GOODS,

For Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Misses' Wear;

Men's Fur and Panama Hats; Boots, Balmorals, Gaiters, Morocco and Carpet Slippers, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 9½ o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, 4, 7, and 11 Randolph-st.

BUILDINGS

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Wednesday, May 25, 1870.

At 3 o'clock p. m., on the premises.

[illegible]

W. CARTER, [illegible], R. PRINDIVILLE, — Board of Public Works.

CLOSING SALE

OF

MARBLE STATUARY,

AND

Alabaster Goods,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At Store No. 97 South Clark-st.,

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, May 25, at 7½

BURNOWS WRAPS,

Llama and Cashmere Shawls,

Ladies' White and Buff Balmoral Skirts,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

AT AUCTION.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On THURSDAY, May 26, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 4, 7, and 11 Randolph-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Will sell by Catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, May 25 and 26, 1870, sale commencing at 9½ o'clock each morning, a large and desirable line of

DRY GOODS,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Administrator's Sale.

HORSES, BUGGY,

Carriage, Harness, &c.,

Belonging to the estate of the late R. P. Dwyer,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On FRIDAY, May 27, at 10 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 4, 7, and 11 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

By order of DAVID SMITH, Administrator.

ALSO,

[illegible]

Regular Saturday's Sale.

NEW AND USED FURNITURE,

Carpets, Parlor and Chamber Sets, French Plate, Pier, and Mantel Glasses,

4 Piano Fortes, 2 Billiard Tables, 3 Fire-proof Safes, Show Cases, Imported Cigars and Liquors, 3,000 Gross Corks.

A large line of other merchandise,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On SATURDAY, May 28, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 4, 7, and 11 Randolph-st.

A DESIRABLE STOCK

OF

Hardware, Table Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Silver Plated Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on TUESDAY, May 31, [illegible]

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

HOUSES AND LOTS,

AND

BUILDING LOTS,

At Auction,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

On Wednesday, June 8,

At their Salesrooms, 4, 7, and 11 Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE—BOOK [illegible]

A WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY AND [illegible]

A SASH AND DOOR FACTORY FOR SALE, OR [illegible]

A GOOD CHANCE TO INVEST—A CONFECTIONERY [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET, FRUIT AND [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS SALOON FOR SALE. MUST [illegible]

A NEAT STOCK OF GROCERIES, FIXTURES [illegible]

A GOOD CORNER GROCERY FOR SALE. [illegible]

A BILLIARD SALOON FOR SALE—A BARGAIN [illegible]

A STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE [illegible]

A GROCERY STORE, WITH STOCK AND FIXTURES [illegible]

A BOOK, STATIONERY, AND VARIETY STORE [illegible]

A WELL-ESTABLISHED LIQUOR TRADE, IN [illegible]

A VERY NEAT SALOON FOR SALE, SUITABLE [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-ESTABLISHED, AND LEGITIMATE [illegible]

A SMALL FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY store for sale cheap. [illegible]

BARGAIN IN A CORNER LIQUOR STORE, [illegible]

BILLIARD HALL, NEAR THE POST OFFICE. [illegible]

DRUG STORE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES [illegible]

GOOD CIGAR STAND, ON THE WEST SIDE, [illegible]

HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED [illegible]

SALOON, LEASE, FIXTURES, AND STOCK FOR [illegible]

THE OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHED POULTRY [illegible]

LAGER BEER AND BILLIARD SALOON, WITH [illegible]

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE [illegible]

$275. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE ARE JUST PUTTING IN MARKET [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRENCH ROOF AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK LOTS. [illegible]

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE WITH LOT [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] FINEST GROVE LOT [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE [illegible]

FOR SALE—UNDIVIDED INTEREST IN 27 [illegible]

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST.—TWO LOTS CORNER [illegible]

FOR SALE—WEST RANDOLPH-ST. LOT, [illegible]

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV.—[illegible] ACRES ON [illegible]

FOR SALE—THREE ACRES ON CHICAGO-AV. [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT [illegible]

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS, 45 FEET ON [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—20 FEET [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE, WITH LOT [illegible]

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN ON INDIANA-AV. [illegible]

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH [illegible]

FOR SALE—4 ACRES ON CHICAGO-AV., ½ MILE [illegible]

FOR SALE—SIX ACRES ON HARRISON-ST. [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., NEAR REUBEN-ST. [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR [illegible]

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN NORTHWEST QUARTER [illegible]

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND STATE-ST., A [illegible]

FOR SALE—$8,000 AT A SACRIFICE FOR THIS [illegible]

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH [illegible]

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT [illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL, NEW, [illegible]

FOR SALE—HINSDALE HOUSES AND LOTS—[illegible]

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS IN THE GROVE [illegible]

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—I WILL SELL A [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR RENT—IN GLENCOE, A GOOD [illegible]

FOR SALE—5 ACRE LOTS IN NORTH HIGHLAND PARK [illegible]

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEW RAILROAD TO ROCKFORD [illegible]

FOR SALE—$4,500 FOR $1,500—$1,000 CASH IN [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NEW PALATIAL RESIDENCE IN [illegible]

FOR SALE—80 ACRES FINE LAND, TWO MILES [illegible]

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS LANDS—WE HAVE [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE offers to sell to the city of Chicago for a site for a school house, [illegible] GEO. TAYLOR, City Comptroller.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND CLOSE CARRIAGES. [illegible] WRIGHT BROTHERS, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD NICE HORSE, BRIGHT [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES—FAMILY [illegible] at HILL'S REPOSITORY.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER, A [illegible]

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF BLACK HORSES, FIVE [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO-SEATED COAN & TENBROEKE [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE SADDLE PONY, SOUND, [illegible]

FOR SALE—FOR HALF ITS VALUE, ONE FAMILY [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, OR WILL [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT 180 EAST ADAMS-ST., ONE [illegible]

FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF HORSES JUST RECEIVED. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FAST FAMILY CARRIAGE [illegible]

I WISH TO TRADE A NEW SINGLE-STONE diamond ring, [illegible]

WANTED—HORSES AT Z., L. F. & CO.'S STABLES, [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE [illegible]

WANTED—A LARGE PONY OR SMALL HORSE, [illegible]

MACHINERY.

EXAMINE BLANDY'S PATENT PORTABLE ENGINES, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONARY, [illegible]

FOR SALE—SMITH'S WOOD MACHINERY AT [illegible]

FOR SALE—ENGINE CYLINDER, [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, IN A [illegible]

BOARD—COUNTRY BOARD, VICINITY OF [illegible]

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN OF REGULAR [illegible]

BOARD—BY AN ENGLISH LADY AND GENTLEMAN, [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A WONDER—THE CELEBRATED GIPSEY woman. [illegible]

DR. MATHEWS AND MADAME MAYNARD, [illegible]

MADAME DE GROAKE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYANT [illegible]

MRS. JORGENSEN, INSPIRATIONAL ADVISER [illegible]

MRS. CARRIE E. SAWYER, PHYSICAL AND [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—IN THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, WITH GAS, [illegible]

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, AND BARN [illegible]

TO RENT—A HANDSOME LARGE RESIDENCE, [illegible]

A BRICK RESIDENCE ON WEST VAN BUREN-ST. [illegible]

A GOOD HOUSE ON ABERDEEN-ST., CONTAINING [illegible] JOHN A. REY, 94 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—GOTHIC HOUSE CONTAINING [illegible]

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED [illegible]

TO RENT—207 MICHIGAN-AV.—FINE LARGE [illegible] WM. HANSBROUGH, [illegible]

TO RENT—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS [illegible]

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, TO A SMALL FAMILY, [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO NEW 2-STORY AND BRICK [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSE-HUNTING MADE EASY. [illegible]

TO RENT—BY WEST, AUSTIN & OTTAWAY, [illegible]

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE [illegible]

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 2-STORY AND BASEMENT [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] FIRST-CLASS NEW COTTAGE, [illegible]

TO RENT—NO. 155 STATE-ST., BETWEEN MONROE [illegible]

TO RENT—BRICK DWELLING, 204 OAK-ST. [illegible]

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE VERY [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] FOURTH-AV. AT $40; 9 GOOD [illegible]

TO RENT—BY JONES & BUNDY, ROOM 14, [illegible]

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON NORTH [illegible]

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE OF EIGHTEEN [illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—CHEAP, SECOND FLOOR NOS. 8 AND [illegible]

TO RENT—STORE 25 WEST MADISON-ST. [illegible]

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS NOS. 10 AND 12 OVER [illegible]

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE 135 STATE-ST., NEAR [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO SMALL STORES, NORTHWEST [illegible]

TO RENT—STORES—[illegible] By F. GEDDES, [illegible]

TO RENT—A STORE ON LAKE-ST., ON THE [illegible]

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE IN STATE-ST., NEAR [illegible]

TO RENT—A FINE STORE AND DWELLING OF [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. [illegible]

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, AT 79 JACKSON-ST., [illegible]

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE, [illegible]

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED [illegible]

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS [illegible]

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, WITH WATER, [illegible]

TO RENT—IN THE NEW HOUSE 254 TWENTY-[illegible]

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN [illegible]

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEKEEPING, [illegible]

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A PLEASANT [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT ROOMS [illegible]

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, [illegible]

TO RENT—AT NO. 313 WABASH-AV., A LARGE [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

17 PINE-ST.—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A GENTLEMAN [illegible]

18 THIRD-AV.—TWO BLOCKS FROM POST [illegible]

22 VAN BUREN-ST., BETWEEN MICHIGAN [illegible]

49 HUBBARD-COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

51 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—A LARGE FRONT [illegible]

67 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—CONVENIENT TO [illegible]

122 NORTH STATE-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT [illegible]

122 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—UNFURNISHED [illegible]

136 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—ONE LARGE [illegible]

142 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED [illegible]

163 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—COMFORTABLE [illegible]

170 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A SUITE OF [illegible]

207 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD, WITH DESIRABLE [illegible]

225 ONTARIO-ST.—FOUR FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND FRONT [illegible]

230 WEST MONROE-ST.—WITHIN 10 MIN. [illegible]

241 OHIO-ST.—A GENTLEMAN WHO WILL [illegible]

246 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

255 WEST MADISON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD [illegible]

261 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—THREE SPLENDID [illegible]

321 CHICAGO-AV.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR [illegible]

336 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, [illegible]

472 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., UNION PARK—[illegible]

489 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, [illegible]

904 WABASH-AV.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—[illegible]

MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONTING THE LAKE—AN [illegible]

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR HUBBARD COURT—TO [illegible]

OLDRIDGE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND VAN BUREN-STS. [illegible]

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN PROCURE [illegible]

WABASH-AV., SOUTH OF FOURTEENTH-ST.—[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET BOOK CONTAINING A CHECK [illegible]

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 21, A MA-[illegible]

LOST—ON NORTH CLARK-ST., LAST EVENING, [illegible]

LOST—BY A LADY, MAY 24, IN A CAR [illegible]

TAKEN UP—A COW THAT CALVED NEAR [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOR LAKE SUPERIOR—[illegible] MEN TO [illegible]

WANTED—50 LABORERS FOR MINNESOTA [illegible]

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS AND [illegible]

WANTED—RAILROAD HANDS, FARM HANDS, [illegible]

WANTED—A PRESS BOY, TO MAKE FORMS [illegible]

WANTED—TO LEAVE NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD CHEESE-MAKER; $30 PER [illegible]

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR [illegible]

WANTED—PARTIES IN WANT OF MECHANICS, [illegible]

WANTED—A BOY THAT LIVES WITH HIS [illegible]

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND INDUSTRIOUS [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR OUR OWN HOUSE; [illegible]

WANTED—TWO GOOD CANVASSERS TO CANVASS [illegible]

WANTED—PATENT-RIGHT SALESMAN—BIG [illegible]

WANTED—TWO SMART YOUNG MEN, GOOD [illegible]

WANTED—A JAPANESE BAR TENDER, AT 96 [illegible]

WANTED—FOR CALIFORNIA—GOOD BUSINESS [illegible]

WANTED—5 SALESMEN TO SELL GOODS TO [illegible]

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN CAN OBTAIN PERMANENT [illegible]

Trades.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE SMITH AND TWO [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMMER, [illegible]

WANTED—A TELEGRAPH OR MATHEMATICAL [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD SADDLER, IMMEDIATELY, [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, TEMPERATE [illegible]

WANTED—SIX GOOD UPHOLSTERERS IMMEDIATELY, [illegible]

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CARPENTERS THIS [illegible]

Coachmen, &c.

WANTED—A MAN AS COACHMAN AND [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FEW FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

WANTED—A LADY STRAW SEWERS, 2 CANVASSERS, [illegible]

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL TO DO [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO COOKING, [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL—A GERMAN [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL IN A SMALL PRIVATE [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN COOK; ALSO [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL, ONE THAT IS COMPETENT [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK [illegible]

WANTED—AT 51 EAST MADISON-ST., A GOOD [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF [illegible]

WANTED—AT 40 THIRD-AV., A GOOD GIRL TO [illegible]

WANTED—2 GERMAN GIRLS IN PRIVATE [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK WHO THOROUGHLY [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. MUST BE [illegible]

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO COOKING [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. [illegible]

WANTED—AT 363 MICHIGAN-AV., A COMPETENT [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK [illegible]

WANTED—TO-DAY—AT NO. 362½ MICHIGAN-AV. [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS—IN A [illegible]

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—A FIRST-CLASS COOK [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COAT AND 3 PANTS MAKERS, [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND DINING-ROOM [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL. CALL AT [illegible]

WANTED—AT 17 PINE-ST., A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSMAKER TO DO [illegible]

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESSES AND [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT [illegible]

WANTED—FLAX STRAW—A PRACTICAL [illegible]

WANTED—ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF OLD [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY, FOR CASH, LADIES' AND [illegible]

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF OLD BROKEN [illegible]

WANTED—A NOTARY PUBLIC COMMISSION [illegible]

WANTED—PROPOSITIONS, BY THE SUBSCRIBER, [illegible] W. M. TAYLOR, Clerk Sup. Court.

WANTED—A PITCH KETTLE, ON WHEELS, [illegible] H. ALEXANDER, [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY—PATENT RIGHTS IN EXCHANGE [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY ON [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN FOR ONE YEAR ON REAL [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON 2 TO 5 YEARS' TIME. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,500, FROM 2 TO 5 YEARS, [illegible]

TO LOAN—J. W. STEAD & CO., 48 LA SALLE-ST., [illegible]

WANTED—IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE [illegible]

$60,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY IN [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN THE [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS LUNCH [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—[illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—TO GO TO EUROPE IN [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, FOR A HALF [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $300 [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING [illegible] EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—PIANO—I DESIRE TO SELL MY [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A VERY MUCH LEARNED [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLLEGE GRADUATE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GROCERS—A SALESMAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER IN AN OFFICE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE OR [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE [illegible]

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REGULAR SAW [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRESS BOY, WHO [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS BLANK BOOK FORWARDER; [illegible]

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN AS [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WET NURSE. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT [illegible] BLANCHE BELL, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS COOK, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, BOTH [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS AS [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN A [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FEMALE HELP [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD EASTERN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

Seamstresses, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED [illegible]

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-REFINED [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE NEW ILLUSTRATED [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE LIFE OF DANIEL WEBSTER, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO MALE AND [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "TEN YEARS IN WALL STREET" [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CLARK'S HAIR COLORING [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE—[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE NATIONAL [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE MOST INTERESTING [illegible] NATIONAL BOOK CONCERN, Quincy, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR EMERSON'S BINDER [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR EIGHT FAST-SELLING [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR A first-class sewing machine. [illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD TENEMENTS FOR [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE JUNE [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LOTS ON THE [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM OF [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$1,500 WORTH OF [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE AND [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JOLIET CUT-OFF GRAVEL. [illegible] JOHN McCAFFERY & CO.

FOR SALE—THE CANAL BOAT JACK [illegible] ALTON & ST. LOUIS PACKET CO.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FIRE AND BURGLAR [illegible]

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASE OF STATE-ST. [illegible]

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE LADY WHO [illegible]

PERSONAL—INFORMATION OF E. PHILLIPS [illegible]

PERSONAL—IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ALL THE PARLOR, DINING-ROOM [illegible]

THE FENIANS.

Large Bodies Moving Toward the Canadian Border.

Skirmish with the Canadian Troops at Frelighsburg.

The "Boys in Green" Repulsed, with Two Killed and Several Wounded.

A Portion of the Track of the Grand Trunk Railroad Torn Up.

Ex-Guerilla Mosby Said to be Organizing a Cavalry Force.

"TOWARD FRONT."

ALBANY, May 24.—About 100 Fenians left here on the late train of the New York Central Railroad, for the west, last night. There was great excitement at the depot. About 300 wanted to go, but transportation could not be furnished. A public meeting in behalf of the Fenian cause will be held at the City Hall to-night.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 24.—Several car-loads of Fenians, ticketed for Malone, passed through here from the West last night. One company of thirty men, under command of Captain O'Neill, left this city last night, and more are to leave to-day. All is excitement in Fenian circles.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 24.—About 300 Fenians have left this city to take part in the movement on Canada; 300 left for the East by last night's midnight train, and about 200 had gone previously in small squads.

ST. ALBANS, May 24.—Eight hundred and fifty Fenians occupy the same camp at Franklin as last year. Eight hundred are at Malone. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity. The track is reported torn up between St. Armand and St. Alexander. It is feared an open outbreak will take place to-day. Trains with recruits are constantly arriving. No United States troops are here.

RUTLAND, VT., May 24.—The number of Fenians passing through here yesterday amounted to 1,000. Another thousand are now in Burlington, awaiting shipment to St. Albans, and should the number have already arrived at the latter place, armed and equipped, and are now on the road to Canada. [illegible]

OGDENSBURG, May 24.—It is reported that the Fenians contemplate an attack on Cornwall, Canada.

Five hundred Fenians, with arms, and between 75 and 100 wagons, containing ammunition and military stores, passed through Massena last night and this morning, going towards Hogansburg. Four hundred Fenians arrived at Watertown last night and this morning. The number of Fenians at St. Albans is estimated at from 1,800 to 1,900. Colonel Mosby, ex-Confederate guerilla, is there, organizing cavalry.

BUFFALO, May 24.—Six hundred Fenians left this afternoon and evening for the east. There is quite an influx of Fenians from abroad to-night. No more troops will leave until to-morrow afternoon. Five hundred Canadian volunteers are quartered at the village of Fort Erie opposite this city.

Yesterday, orders were issued by express companies not to ship Treasury by the Canadian routes, insurance companies not taking risks.

More are expected, to-night by the Erie Railway, the Lake Shore road, and the steamers.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The actual opening of hostilities has alayed, temporarily, at least, the differences among the Fenians here. Prominent leaders of the Savage wing are organizing regiments to leave for the border. At least 6,000 volunteers enrolled to-day. A Hibernia Hall 800 men were enrolled within five hours. It is stated positively to-day that 1,500 men left for different points along the border. 500 started to-night on the Hudson River Railroad, in charge of Vice President Egan, of the O'Neill branch of the brotherhood. St. Albans is the destination of the majority. Large sums are being subscribed in aid of the cause.

The Fenians are moving in New Jersey. A party of fifty men left Paterson and Newark to-day, and Paterson promises a hundred more to-morrow. A party of fifteen also went from Elizabeth this evening.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The Fenian plan of campaign is said to be to send out small parties of cavalry to harass the border, at various points, thus distracting the attention of the Canadian force, while the main body of Fenians will make a grand attack in some unexpected quarter.

BUFFALO, May 24.—General Starr and Major O'Keefe, with 100 men from Cincinnati, left for the frontier this afternoon.

DETROIT, May 24.—Fenian movements in this vicinity are so quietly conducted that it is impossible to obtain positively reliable intelligence. A movement in some direction is certainly on foot. Not less than 150 men left the city last night, and another detachment will probably go to-night. Their most probable destination is towards Bay City. Great efforts are being made among Fenians to raise money. It is thought they have been moderately successful.

BUFFALO, May 24.—General Starr and Major O'Keefe, with a hundred men from Cincinnati, left for the frontier this afternoon.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 24.—Batteries C and M, First United States Artillery, Colonel Langdon commanding, passed through here to-night, going north, en route to Ogdensburg. The Fenian Major General Gleason and staff were on the same train.

Battery E, First United States Artillery, Major Frank Laylor in command, passed here on another train.

General Davis, of cavalry fame during the war, passed north to-night. It is rumored that he is to take an important Fenian command.

ROCHESTER, May 24.—The Fenian excitement is increasing. The train eastward this evening took three carloads. Two of them came from the West. It is stated that a large number go to-morrow.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

BOSTON, May 24.—Reports are received at Fenian headquarters, that the advance guard, under Captain Monaghan, of Burlington, Vt., crossed the border this forenoon, and took possession of Pigeon Hill, the Sixtieth Rifles falling back without firing a gun.

General Donnelly is in command of the invading column, which has not yet advanced.

RAILS TORN UP.

A raid has been made on the Grand Trunk Railroad, fifteen miles above Island Pond, and five miles from the border, and 250 rails torn up, in order to stop and capture a cattle train, now on the way to Boston.

ST. ALBANS, May 25.—About half past 11 this forenoon the Fenians, who had been for several hours previous busy unpacking their arms and otherwise getting ready for action at Hubbard's Corner, half a mile beyond Franklin, took up their line of march, and, when they arrived near the house of Alvan Richards, about twenty rods this side of the corner, they halted, and General O'Neill make the following speech:

"SOLDIERS! This is the advance guard of the Irish-American Army for the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of the oppressor. For your own country you now enter that of the enemy. The eyes of your countrymen are upon you. Forward, March!"

The advance company was from Burlington, and commanded by Captain William Cronan, of that city. At the conclusion of O'Neill's address he lifted his hat, and replied:

"GENERAL! I am proud that Vermont has the honor of leading this advance. [illegible] may depend upon us to do our duty."

CANADIAN TROOPS IN AMBUSH.

The advance was then pressed by the Franklin open road, and as Captain Cronan's company passed the Richards House and were descending a little hill toward the line, they were surprised by a sharp volley from some Canadian troops whose position had been crossed. The fire was instantly returned by Cronan's men, and quite a sharp fire was kept up for some time. The Canadians were posted behind rocks and trees, and had, of course, the advantage of the "Boys in Green." It is reported that one of the Fenians was killed and Captain Cronan wounded in the thigh. The skirmish was witnessed by quite a number of citizens.

ARREST OF GENERAL O'NEILL.

United States Marshal Foster and Deputy Marshal Foley took commanding positions part of the way up the hill, and were under fire all the time. About 1 o'clock, when O'Neill had gone to the right of his command, General Foster had his close carriage brought to a near position, and immediately arrested General O'Neill, by virtue of the President's proclamation. General O'Neill said he refused to be arrested, and had a force which he would use for his protection. The United States Marshal, seeing a lot of Fenians [illegible] help of Foley, thrust the Fenian leader into the back seat. The officers leaped into their seats, and their horses left in hot haste. The General arrived at the Weldon House, in this village, at 4 o'clock. O'Neill was soon after arraigned before United States Commissioner Jacob M. Smalley for violation of the neutrality laws. He waived an examination, and, in default of $20,000 bail, was taken to Burlington this evening to be committed.

THE EFFECT OF O'NEILL'S ARREST.

The arrest of General O'Neill has fallen like a wet blanket on the Fenians, and a report from the front this evening says they are badly demoralized.

THE FENIANS FOUGHT BRAVELY.

The Fenians fought well, but it is evident that they were not reinforced as they expected. There cannot be at the outside, about the place where the skirmish took place, more than 500 men, though [illegible] for four times that number had been provided. It is reported that many are already on their way back to St. Albans, to take transportation for home.

MORE ARRIVALS.

The 8½ o'clock train from the south this evening landed here about 150 more men, who immediately took their departure.

REINFORCEMENTS WANTED.

Unless the Fenians are at once heavily reinforced, the movement, so far as this section is concerned, will prove a very great fizzle.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Later intelligence places the number of killed at two. One of the killed is Lieutenant Murray, of Boston. The other is a Burlington boy, name not obtained.

UNITED STATES TROOPS AT ST. ALBANS.

Company G, Fifth United States Heavy Artillery, Captain Richard Arnold commanding, arrived at Fishburg, arrived here, and pitched their tents on the north side of the park. More United States troops are expected to-morrow, and it is announced that General Meade will soon make his appearance.

SPECULATIONS.

The streets of St. Albans present a lively scene to-night. Knots of men are gathered about, discussing the news and speculating as to the probable result of the Fenian movement.

CANADIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

It is reported that several companies of British regulars, from Quebec, have arrived at Montreal, and will be sent forward to the front as rapidly as [illegible]

[illegible] possible. Great excitement [illegible] and all along the border.

[illegible]

ALBANY, May 24.—A [illegible] St. Albans, Vt., [illegible] forces under O'Neill and the [illegible]

NEW YORK, May 25.—[illegible] Canada, threw out pickets and [illegible] A skirmish resulted in the [illegible] Fenians, who left at once for [illegible]

MONTREAL, May 25.—The [illegible] from the frontier:

The Fenians attacked [illegible] at Frelighsburg. About 100 [illegible] The Canadian loss so far is [illegible]

LATER.—The Fenians have fallen [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

TORONTO, May 25.—[illegible]

MONTREAL, May 25.—News [illegible]

OTTAWA, May 25.—The United [illegible]

PRESCOTT, May 25.—A large [illegible]

MONTREAL, May 25.—Latest [illegible] Huntington County, intending to [illegible] Sixty-ninth Regiment is expected from Quebec. Fenians to the number [illegible] at Pigeon Hill, and throwing up [illegible] Colonel Russell, and Prince [illegible] to attack the entrenchments [illegible] Captain Osborne Smith, [illegible] Fenian movements will not [illegible] Red River expedition.

Great satisfaction is expressed at Grant's proclamation.

MONTREAL, May 25.—A battery just left for the front, and all others are ready to move at a moment's notice [illegible]

OTTAWA, May 25.—Intelligence [illegible] fighting has actually commenced [illegible] troops and Fenians on at Pigeon Hill.

TORONTO, May 25.—News is [illegible] General O'Neill has been arrested [illegible] States Marshal [illegible]

The Fenians attacked the Home [illegible] Corners, but were repulsed with [illegible] killed and wounded. No loss on our side.

NEW YORK, May 25.—News from the border creates a great sensation [illegible] headquarters are nearly deserted, [illegible]

The latest report is that 130 [illegible] have started for the border.

NEW YORK, May 25.—About [illegible] day for the north, to join [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 25.—[illegible] Norwegian, running to and from [illegible] this morning, and left [illegible] fearing seizure by Fenians.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 25.—[illegible] held here on Monday evening, presiding. Large numbers of [illegible] General McMahon left for the [illegible] source, but is not generally known.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Herald reports the United States [illegible] Port Colborne, to assist in protecting the Canal. No doubt the Fenians [illegible] near Malone, and will probably [illegible] Canada.

UNITED STATES TROOPS [illegible]

OSWEGO, May 25.—A company of United States Artillery, [illegible] are under orders to move [illegible]

PROVIDENCE, May 25.—A company of United States Artillery, at Fort [illegible] is ordered to be ready to move.

WANT OF HARMONY.

NEW YORK, May 25.—From well-informed Fenian circles [illegible] General O'Neill has sent orders [illegible] country, ordering the soldiers [illegible] this city and the Eastern States [illegible] Edward Malone—all to assemble [illegible] hood of the new York and Vermont [illegible] said the entire movement is [illegible] as of the present Executive Council [illegible] branch of the Fenian Brotherhood [illegible] O'Neill's Cabinet, well-known [illegible] say they have work for years in [illegible] of arms and ammunition, which [illegible] six months has been sent to the [illegible] —all now to be frittered away [illegible] present premature proceeding [illegible] is the consequence, and disaster [illegible] expected. Only about 1,500 [illegible] marching on Canada, and [illegible] left this city on the 11 o'clock [illegible] evening.

The officers in command of [illegible] General O'Neill, Colonel [illegible] Colonel Clingan, and Colonel [illegible] regiment in command [illegible]

The Red River expedition [illegible] entire brotherhood, and [illegible] under the direction of [illegible] They are now organized. It is [illegible] the force which the Canadian [illegible] to the Red River country.

General Gleason, it is understood [illegible] Notwithstanding the opposition [illegible]

A meeting was held at Fenian [illegible] last evening, fourteen persons [illegible] business was private.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—[illegible] the Executive Committee of the [illegible] erhood, states that the present [illegible] raid upon Canada is unauthorized [illegible] Brotherhood, being merely a [illegible] by irresponsible parties.

IN CHICAGO.

All day yesterday, the Fenians [illegible]

[illegible]